FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JERUSALEM FUND ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL MEETS

Chatti Address

LD082304 Rabat MAP in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] King Hassan II paid a visit today to the premises of the Marrakech municipality, where the Administrative Council of the Jerusalem Fund is holding its meetings. His majesty contributed $200,000 to the fund.

Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta opened the meetings of the council.

Boucetta was followed by Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Congress. Chatti said: We are meeting today within the framework of the Jerusalem Fund's Administrative Council and amid extremely grave conditions. We are meeting today following the adoption by the UN Security Council of a resolution concerning the Israeli settlements. This resolution was welcomed by the Arab and Islamic quarters, and also by non-Arab and non-Muslim peace-loving and justice-loving quarters.

However, at the same time, we have witnessed an act of retraction on the part of the biggest power. We had hoped this power had come to realize that it is time it is time it joined the other countries of the world who have, for a long time, become convinced of the legitimacy of the rights of the Palestine people and the Muslims to Jerusalem.

We were astonished by this retraction. However, I personally believe that this retraction actually serves the causes of Palestine and Jerusalem, for this country has adopted a stand, publicly and officially within the framework of a world organization, and although it has retracted this stand in a subsequent statement to the press, its original stand in some manner indicates that the causes of Palestine and Jerusalem are legitimate, and have strong foundations and are proceeding forward.

Today we are in a race with Israel. The more the Palestine cause gains ground in the international field, the more Israel persists with its expansionist designs. This is because Israel hopes to face the world with a fait accompli in Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. They are anticipating a time when the world, including the United States, will come to support the cause of the Palestinian people. On that day, a solution will seem difficult and then Israel will hope to obtain as many concessions as it possibly can before reaching a solution.

But in this race we must make an effort. When we see in the press that this year Israel has allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to finance Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Gaza and, even, I believe, in the Arab territories, we ask ourselves: What have we done to prevent the implementation of these plans, to protect our territories and to bolster and help our brothers there to stand firm and safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem? This is the question to which we must find an answer today and tomorrow at the Jerusalem committee. It is in this light that we must look upon the agenda of topics both at the fund and at the committee.

Arrival of Abu Mayzar

LD082206 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and its official spokesman, arrived in Morocco this afternoon to participate in the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, which will begin next Tuesday under the chairmanship of King Hassan II.

Abu Mayzar expressed his hope that the Jerusalem Committee meetings will result in resolutions that will be equal to the ambitions of the Islamic peoples.

'ARAFAT INSPECTS JOINT FORCES; DISCUSSES FOREIGN ISSUES

Positions in S. Lebanon

NC080732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Last night, brother Commander Abu 'Ammar inspected the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces' positions in southern Lebanon.

During his meeting with the fighters, the brother commander in chief gave them instructions and briefed them on the latest developments in the area, especially the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the escalation of Israeli aggression.

Lauding of French Initiative

NC081554 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 8 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 8, (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), told the liberal evening newspaper LE MONDE here today: "I have today received an official invitation to visit Japan." The interview was given in Beirut.

The PLO leader said that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had shown Europe the first step in a solution to the Mideast crisis by his statements during last week's Gulf tour supporting Palestinian self-determination.

Mr. 'Arafat called the French initiative "courageous and important" and said that recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is an implicit recognition of their right to a homeland.

"This second point is undoubtedly not expressed in the successive communiques but it is implicit and was detailed by the official French spokesman," Mr. 'Arafat said.

Another important point in the French position, according to Mr. 'Arafat, is that it considers the problem in an overall sense, and underlines the unity of Palestinians throughout the world.

In so doing, Mr. 'Arafat said, France helps the entire region and particularly Lebanon "to thwart the Palestinian resettlement plans hidden in the Camp David Accords."

FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF FORESEES AUTONOMY PLAN FAILURE

LD071209 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 11 LD

[Unattributed Report]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the failure of the autonomy plan will prompt the parties to the plan to attempt to revive the idea of the United Arab Kingdom after introducing some suitable amendments to it. He said in this respect that it is not only the Palestinian national rejection which will abort the autonomy plan but also Israel's obstinacy, intransigence and reluctance to make concessions for the sake of implementing the plan, which he described as trivia.

He said that the idea of the United Arab Kingdom could probably be the alternative solution which involves the obliteration of the Palestinian identity.

Speaking at a meeting with Palestinian popular organizations, Salah Khalaf pointed to the likelihood of the convening of an expanded international conference--to which the PLO will not be invited--to discuss the West Bank question in a manner that will not realize the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

He said that in the period from now until 28 May, the month in which the failure of the autonomy plan will be announced, more attempts will be made to exhaust and constrain the Palestinian revolution. Attempts will also be made to foment internal disturbances in Syria in order to dissipate its energies and pave the way for new capitulationist schemes.

Salah Khalaf strongly attacked the United States, saying: Under no circumstances will we equate the friendly Soviet Union with the United States, the ally of our enemy.

Salah Khalaf emphasized the Palestinian resistance's respect for the agreements concluded with the Lebanese Government. He also stressed the principle of noninterference by the resistance in the Arabs' internal affairs, as long as the Palestinian revolution gets the respect due to it as a revolution and as long as the Palestinian people's dignity is respected.

Salah Khalaf pointed out that the resistance has expressed its readiness to offer the Libyan Jamahiriyan 3,000 fighters to help defend Libya's national sovereignty but that the Libyan leadership responded to this offer with a campaign of abuse and irresponsible behavior.

Khalaf urged that Arab assets and oil funds be employed in the service of the Arab cause and in extracting political gains, especially when the Western states concur on and acknowledge the strategic importance of oil--a matter which necessitates the use of this weapon in a manner that serves the Arab cause.

Concluding his statement, Salah Khalaf called on the Palestinian people to rally more and more around their revolution and cause and to give them more actual support.

PFLP OFFICIAL REJECTS EUROPEAN MIDEAST PEACE EFFORT

LD071142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1041 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 7, (KUNA)--A radical Palestinian leader Friday rejected the European drive for settlement of the Middle East conflict and said it aims at helping the U.S. administration overcome the impasse facing the Camp David agreements.

The spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Bassam Abu ash-Sharif, said the Camp David agreements were a complete failure because of the resistance put up by the Palestinians.

He added that the American administration started an attempt to end the deadlock by holding contacts with Arab countries on the eastern front with Israel through its envoys and through European countries headed by Britain.

This drive, he said, is aimed at causing a split in the Arab stand against the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Abu ash-Sharif told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper that the European drive aims at achieving the following goals:

Excluding the PLO as a main negotiator or determine the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Recognition of Jordan as the party which has the right to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Convincing some Palestinians to participate in the delegation which will negotiate for determining the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Realising mutual recognition between Israel and the negotiating parties and establishment of normal economic and political relations between them.

Jerusalem will not be subject to negotiations.

Disarmament of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Abu ash-Sharif did not rule out the possibility of an Israeli aggression against Syria to make it easy for the American administration to force a settlement on the Arab countries opposing the American-sponsored peace accord.

He disclosed that the Palestinian commando organizations are presently heading for close unity and solidarity in order "to stop the forthcoming plan to liquidate the Palestinian revolution."

VOICE OF PALESTINE CRITICIZES VOA ARABIC PROGRAM

NC081630 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 8 Mar 80 NC

[Text] President of the U.S. Jimmy Carter has claimed that the Voice of America tackles all issues objectively and comprehensively. During a meeting with the new director of VOA, Mary (Thackerman), President Carter urged her to maintain what he called this sound objectivity.

It is worth noting that the VOA is a U.S. radio beamed to the outside world in several languages, including Arabic. This radio is not heard in the United States. Those who listen to the VOA Arabic programs know that this radio carries two different types of programs to the Arab world. In the programs beamed to the Middle East the VOA carries reports in such a way as to suggest liberalism. However, it broadcasts cheap falsehoods against the Palestine cause in its programs beamed to the Arab Maghreb programs not heard in the Middle East. Another example is that in the programs beamed to the Arab Maghreb countries, the VOA claims that the Lebanese rightist front represents the majority of the Lebanese people, although it does not say so in its programs to the Middle East countries. It is also worth noting that the VOA has permanent correspondents in the Zionist entity. Observers note that the VOA Arabic broadcasts beamed only to the Arab Maghreb--which are supervised by the CIA--have recently increased programs on the Islamic Religion and on the gravity of Soviet intervention in Afghanistam alleging that this intervention is undermining Muslims in all countries.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES U.S. RETRACTION OF UN VOTE

ID091414 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 9 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Kuwait, 9 March--Kuwait today strongly denounced the U.S. retraction of its vote in favor of the UN Security Council resolution denouncing the Israeli settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories and described it as contrary to international law.

The denunciation was made during the regular meeting of the Kuwaiti cabinet today under the chairmanship of heir apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah which discussed the Security Council resolution, among other matters.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Shaykh 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that the cabinet expressed its profound regret and denunciation at the U.S. retraction which, he said, "had no justification and is contrary to international law and the legitimate rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territory."

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID LEAVES HOSPITAL IN GOOD HEALTH

ID071848 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Mar 80 ID

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening left the specialty hospital after doctors treating him confirmed that his majesty's health is good and that the results of all tests have been reassuring, thanks be to God. May God preserve his majesty and confer on him good health and well-being.

His majesty was accompanied from the hospital by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al'Aziz, Deputy Commander of the National Guard Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Governor of the Riyadh District Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. A number of princes, ministers and groups of citizens called at his Ma'dhar Palace to congratulate his majesty.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SAUDIS

JN071227 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] San'a', 7 March--Hasan Makki, YAR deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, has denounced the suspect campaigns directed against YAR-Saudi relations, adding that this country's relations with Saudi Arabia are good, friendly and based on neighborliness.

In a statement published here by the YAR paper 13 JUNE, Makki affirmed that Saudi-YAR cooperation will contribute to stability, not only in the YAR but in the region at large and for the good of the Arab and Islamic nation generally.

CAIRO RADIO: UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION BINDING ON SETTLEMENTS

NC071938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Ibrahim Wahbi Commentary]

[Excerpts] Serious attempts were made this week to ease the situation in explosive areas such as Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. This does not necessarily mean that solutions have been found to these problems.

On the Middle East, the UN Security Council has condemned the settlements policy. The resolution is now binding regardless of the U.S. interpretation of this resolution. The minister of state for foreign affairs has emphasized that the U.S. attempt to explain the resolution does not cancel it, and that the reasons which prompted the United States to offer certain explanations after the resolution was passed, and U.S. attempts to comment on the resolution, do not cancel or invalidate the resolution.

The fact of the matter is that this is not the first time that the entire Western world, including the United States, has denounced the building of settlements on non-Israeli territory. The latest utterance to this effect came yesterday from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, who said that there is no change in his country's policy on Jerusalem and the Israeli settlements. He said that the United States still insists that the building of settlements is illegal and constitutes an obstacle to peace.

Although it unanimously passed, with the approval of the five permanent members, the Security Council resolution does not resolve the issue as much as the autonomy negotiations will. Egypt insists on its position in accordance with the Camp David agreements. This position is supported by the third partner in the negotiations. Whether or not Menahem Begin disagrees with his Defense Minister Weizman on this matter, there can be no comprehensive peace unless the Palestinian problem is solved. The basis of such a solution, Egypt believes, is autonomy--transferring Israeli authority to the Palestinians, banning the building of settlements, and keeping Arab Jerusalem as part of the West Bank during the transitional period. After the transitional period the Palestinians will determine their own fate.

GHALI DISCUSSES AUTONOMY TALKS WITH AMABASSADOR LEONARD 8 MAR

NC081208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Ambassador James Leonard, the alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations. They reviewed all aspects of the situation in the autonomy negotiations, particularly the results of The Hague meeting. They exchanged views, held consultations, and made preparations for the next stage of the negotiations. They also held consultations on forming the two new committees--on legal and economic matters--recommended by The Hague meeting. This meeting is considered preparatory to the next stage of the autonomy negotiations.

Ambassador James Leonard is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil on Monday.

Confers With Israeli Ambassador

NC091307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar for the first time since the ambassador presented his credentials to the president of the Republic. A comprehensive review of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel took place during the meeting.

Dr Butrus Ghali explained that Egypt is determined to fulfill its commitments in this regard and that it expects Israel to thoroughly fulfill its commitments in accordance with the two Camp David agreements and the peace treaty.

The discussions at the meeting also dealt with the autonomy negotiations. Dr Butrus Ghali explained that Egypt's stand is based on the need to accurately implement the letter and spirit of the Camp David accord on the establishment of full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector, to which all the powers of Israeli military rule and its civilian administration would be transferred during an interim period that would end as soon as the Palestinian people begin to exercise their right to self-determination. He also explained that Egypt wants the negotiations to end in positive results within the set deadline of 26 May 1980.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that world public opinion shares with Egypt in condemning the Israeli policy of settlement in the occupied Arab territories. He said that in addition to the fact that this policy violates international law, Egypt considers it as an obstacle to the comprehensive and just peace which it is seeking. He added that Israel must create the appropriate atmosphere for adopting measures, which Egypt proposed 2 years ago, for creating confidence among the Palestinian people enabling them to participate in the peace efforts.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS; RETURNS HOME, MEETS LEONARD

French Position, Autonomy Talks

NC071744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, 7 March--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that if the Western states want to undertake an initiative in the Middle East, they must coordinate their positions because no single European state has enough strength to undertake such an initiative alone. In a full-page interview published today in the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, Dr Khalil said: I do not know the exact intentions of the Western states concerning a European initiative in the Middle East, but I believe that if the European countries hope to play such a role, they must coordinate their positions because no single European state has enough strength to undertake an initiative involving a separate policy. If there is no coordination, the European initiatives run the risk of bearing no fruit.

In his interview, Prime Minister Khalil welcomed French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's remarks on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. He said this is the first time that a big Western power has recognized the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. He said: We fully agree with President Giscard d'Estaing's stand, but what remains is to define the method to achieve this through any plan of action, as well as the steps that will follow such an initiative.

The prime minister noted that he does not belittle the French president's stand, which he described as very positive and which could have a beneficial effect throughout the Western world.

Prime Minister Khalil affirmed that the Camp David process is presently the only one which spells out the ways by which the Palestinian people can use their right to self-determination. He added: We will continue our efforts to achieve this objective, which is the establishment of an autonomous Palestinian authority through negotiations with Israel, the United States and Jordan, if it agrees to join this process. He affirmed that in accordance with the Camp David agreements, the Palestinians will then have the chance to determine their future.

Prime Minister Khalil expressed the belief that the French proposals will not affect the autonomy negotiations because France is not participating in them. Nor, he said, will these proposals cause Israel's stand to become more intransigent because the Egyptians have affirmed on numerous occasions, and in stronger terms, the Palestinians' rights without this having any affect on the negotiations with Israel.

Asked about the U.S. backtracking after voting at the United Nations against the principle of establishing new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, Prime Minister Khalil said: I do not consider the United States has backtracked. [words indistinct] Washington's statements later on are not considered backtracking.

Asked about the long-term effects of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Khalil noted that Egypt has strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It also condemns any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of any country.

Cairo Arrival Statement

NC072045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 March--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil returned to Cairo from Paris tonight after participating in the meetings of the autonomy general committee in The Hague and making a week-long visit to France.

In a statement at the airport Dr Khalil spoke about the autonomy negotiations in The Hague. He said that not much progress has been achieved at the negotiations, but that differences have been pinpointed, and the meaning of security as far as Israel is concerned has been defined. This has been the principal subject in all the negotiations.

[Khalil added]: Agreement has been reched to form a committee for legal affairs to discuss the source of authority in relation to autonomy. Agreement has also been reached to form an economic committee to tackle economic subjects. He said that another tripartite meeting will be held in Cairo on 25 March.

The prime minister then spoke about his visit to Paris and his meeting with the French prime minister and the foreign minister. He said: I found full appreciation for President Anwar as-Sadat's efforts, the peace initiative and the results of Camp David from the French prime minister and the foreign minister; I did not sense any objection from them to Camp David or the method of negotiation. He added: There is going to be great cooperation in all fields between Egypt and France in the future.

Additional Details

NC072132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said on arrival this evening from Paris that not much progress was made in the autonomy negotiations held in The Hague.

He said Egypt refused to discuss the question of [controlling] water during this meeting because this matter would only concern the Palestinians after autonomy is established.

He said France has expressed its appreciation of President as-Sadat and full support for his policy from the initiative to the Camp David talks to Egypt's call for a comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East. He added that France also expressed support for Egypt's method of negotiations.

He said that France has extended an official invitation to him to visit Paris and that he will submit the matter to President as-Sadat.

Referring to the U.S. decision to vote at the United Nations in favor of the resolution pronouncing the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza illegal, Dr Khalil said this decision denotes a U.S. commitment to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East.

Concluding, Dr Khalil said that he will submit a detailed report to President as-Sadat on The Hague negotiations and his Paris talks.

Autonomy Discussion With Leonard

NC100900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 10 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 March--This morning Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received in his office James Leonard, the alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the Palestinian autonomy discussions.

MENA has learned that they discussed subjects related to the formation of the legislative and economic committees agreed upon at the recent discussions in The Hague.

MENA has also learned that they discussed the procedure of work in the coming phase in the light of the report on the current status of the autonomy discussions, which minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, discussed yesterday with Ambassadors Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, heads of the Egyptian side to the autonomy subcommittees.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON NORMALIZATION

No Restrictions on Contacts

NC080745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0702 GMT 8 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 March--President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that there are no complexes between us and Israel, that they ended with the peace initiative and that there are no restrictions on any person or organization that wants to contact, visit or receive an invitation from any quarter in Israel.

President as-Sadat was thus answering questions addressed to him during his meetings with the parliamentary body and the leaders of the National Democratic Party and the General Federation of Labor and Trade Unions. OCTOBER magazine publishes the questions and answers in its Sunday issue.

President as-Sadat further said: Our disagreement with Israel concerns the Palestinian question. He added: The Camp David agreement was signed to serve the Palestinian cause only, for the sake of which we are working.

On the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, President as-Sadat stressed that this was vital and necessary for a comprehensive peace, saying: There are no complexes of any kind and no fear from anything or about anything.

Wants Normalization Accelerated

TA090559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Egypt's President as-Sadat is not pleased with the pace with which his people are getting used to the idea of normalization with Israel. Talking to our Cairo reporter Ehud Ya'ari, a source close to As-Sadat said the president feels the pace is too slow and that too many institutions and people in Egypt are hesitating to make contact with Israel. As-Sadat may order his communications media to stop their criticism of Israel and replace it with more positive reports about the results of cooperation between the two countries.

This morning, Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, has his first working meeting with Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali. The Israeli Embassy in Cairo reports that every day there have been more requests for visas to Israel. So far about 100 have been approved. The next flight by the Egyptian company to Israel is fully booked.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH NYERERE

NC071150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 March--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived in Cairo at 1245 today from Dar es Salaam on his way to Rome. President Anwar as-Sadat was at the airport to meet him. The Tanzanian president was also met by minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, minister of state for local government, Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of tourism, Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd al-Hafiz, Tanzanian ambassador in Cairo, Nwinyi and several African ambassadors.

After the two presidents embraced one another, President Nyerere greeted assembled dignitaries. President as-Sadat then accompanied his great guest to the presidential lounge in the airport where they held discussions. President Nyerere will spend 2 hours in Cairo airport before leaving for Rome on a 3-day visit to Italy.

Departure From Cairo

NC071305 Cairo MENA in English 1237 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 7 (MENA)--President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania left here this afternoon for Rome on a three-day visit to Italy after a two-hour stopover at Cairo international airport during which he had a 45-minute round of talks with President Anwar as-Sadat. President Anwar as-Sadat saw the Tanzanian president off.

Following the meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and the Tanzanian president, minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, said that the two heads of state reviewed the current African and international issues. Dr Ghali further added that the two presidents focused their talks on coordination between the two countries within the joint African action and bilateral relations. They also concentrated on the coming steps to be initiated to render support to the independence of Zimbabwe, Dr Ghali said.

Dr Ghali added that President as-Sadat welcomed the Tanzanian president's visit and his keenness to stop over at Cairo international airport to have talks with him.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ASKED TO LEAVE BAGHDAD

JN091400 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 March--The Iraqi Foreign Ministry today disclosed that Iraq had asked Iran on 2 March to withdraw its ambassador in Baghdad due to his blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

In a statement to INA, an Iraqi official spokesman refuted the claims made by Tehran Radio yesterday about Iran withdrawing its ambassador in Iraq and reducing its diplomatic representation to the level of charge d'affaires.

The official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry declared that the text of an official memorandum was communicated to the Iranian Foreign Ministry on 2 March through the Iraqi ambassador in Tehran demanding the withdrawal of the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad and the nomination of another ambassador to replace him at the earliest opportunity.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry also communicated the memorandum to the Iranian ambassador, Mohammad Doai, and asked him to leave Iraqi territory by 15 March as a persona non grata. The spokesman pointed out that the Iranian ambassador had made a statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent on 19 February which was considered contrary to diplomatic norms and usage and a blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

The spokesman added that, acting on the basis of its firm policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of foreign countries and rejecting interference by any foreign states in its internal affairs, Iraq decided to ask the Iranian Government to withdraw its ambassador in Baghdad.

The official spokesman asserted that the Iranian ambassador has openly interfered in Iraq's internal affairs as evidenced by the Tehran radio director's statement in which he said: "The Iranian ambassador in Baghdad is in direct contact to guide the radio and supply it with news."

The official spokesman said that the incorrect information which the Iranian ambassador was feeding to Tehran radio meant he was not performing the mission determined by international norms and regulations, and, therfore, it became necessary to deport him from Iraq. The Iraqi official spokesman held the Iranian Government responsible for downgrading the diplomatic representation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN RELATIONS

JN100741 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today disclosed that the Iraqi Government had asked the Iranian Government on 2 March to withdraw its ambassador in Baghdad, due to his blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs. In a statement to INA, an official spokesman refuted the claims made by Tehran Radio yesterday about Iran withdrawing its ambassador in Iraq and reducing its diplomatic representation to the charge d'affaires level. The spokesman holds the Iranian Government responsible for the downgrading of diplomatic representation between the two countries.

The following is the text of the statement:

On 8 March, Tehran Radio said that Iran will withdraw its ambassador from Iraq and that it will reduce its diplomatic representation to the charge d'affaires level. Some Arab and foreign radios carried this report. To clarify matters, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry would like to point out that the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad made a statement to the PARS correspondent on 19 February that was considered blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

Acting on the basis of its firm policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of foreign countries and of rejecting interference by any foreign state in its internal affairs, and since the statement made by the Iranian ambassador is contrary to diplomatic norms and usage, the Iraqi Government decided to ask the Iranian Government to withdraw its ambassador in Baghdad. The Iraqi Embassy in Tehran communicated this to the Iranian Foreign Ministry by an offocial memorandum on 2 March 1980, asking it to nominate another Iranian ambassador as soon as possible.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry summoned the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad and conveyed the above-mentioned information to him. It asked him to leave Iraq by 15 March 1980 at the latest in a persona non grata status for the said causes. Among the unequivocal evidence that supports and asserts the blatant interference of the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad in Iraq's internal affairs is the statement made by the director of the Iranian radio, when he said that the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad Doai is constantly guiding and feeding the radio news.

The Iranian ambassador's interference in Iraq's internal affairs and in feeding the Iranian radio incorrect information and news means that he was not performing the mission determined by international norms and regulations and it therefore became necessary to deport him from Iraq. The Iranian Government is hereby held responsible for the reduction of diplomatic representation between the two countries.

PAN-ARAB CONFERENCE TO MEET 25 MARCH

JN071419 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 March--The pan-Arab people's conference will meet on 25 March in Baghdad to discuss procedures for implementing the provisions of President Saddam Husayn's national declaration. This was announced to INA by Naim Haddad, a member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Haddad said that all independent progressive nationalist Arab parties, popular organizations, Arab federations and struggler nationalist figures will be invited to attend this 4-day conference, which will be organized by the party national command.

Conveying of Invitations

JN071423 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 March--Nasif Awwad, deputy chief of the Palestine and armed struggle office in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Baghdad today for Beirut heading a party and popular delegation on a visit to Lebanon which will last several days. Awwad said that the delegation will convey invitations to Lebanese and Palestinian progressive nationalist parties and forces and popular organizations to attend the 4-day pan-Arab people's conference which is to be held in Baghdad on 25 March to discuss the provisions of President Saddam Husayn's national charter.

Preparatory Committee

JN091422 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 March--The formation of preparatory committee for the pan-Arab people's conference was announced here today. The conference will discuss the national charter announced by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February. The 4-day conference, which will take place in Baghdad starting 25 March, is organized by the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD VISITS AMMAN

8 March Arrival

JN081216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Amman from Aqaba at noon today on a 3-day official visit to Jordan accompanied by his wife.

The distinguished guest was accorded a large official and popular reception. Their majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur led those who received the guests at Amman Airport.

The official talks between his Majesty King Husayn and President Giscard d'Estaing will be held at the royal court this afternoon.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur will host a dinner banquet this evening in honor of the French president and his wife.

Discusses Relations With Arabs

JN071248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Excellency French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has stated that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn will emphasize the two leaders' joint desire to consolidate their bilateral dialog and to boost the relations of cooperation that have existed between the two countries for quite a long time, on the basis of friendship and mutual confidence. In an interview with JNA, the French president said that French-Jordanian relations are excellent and that the two countries' views are in agreement on world and area issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, which is the core of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The French president added that extremely encouraging results have been achieved in French-Jordanian economic relations. He expressed his conviction that opportunities are now available to develop bilateral cooperation. He declared that France is prepared to reactivate the Jordanian development plan. He said: The success achieved in the two countries' economic and cultural relations motivates us to develop and deepen these relations and to expand our cooperation.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that an all-round solution to the Middle East crisis has become necessary, if permanent peace in the area is to be attained. This underlines the need to begin talks with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people.

His excellency said that the all-round solution should tackle all aspects of the dispute, whether dealing with the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories since 1967 or with the guarantees that should be granted to all the area countries, in addition to the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. He added that the solution should be acceptable to all parties concerned.

On his visit to the Gulf states, his excellency said that the primary objective of the visit was to strengthen France's relations with these countries, due to the importance France attaches to its relations with the Arab countries. He said that during his visits to the Gulf states, he exchanged political views with the rulers on principal international issues and on those related to the area. He added that views were in agreement on all the various issues, beginning with developments in the Afghan problem and ending with Gulf security issues.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing added that he and the Gulf rulers discussed the possibility of a dialog between these countries and the European group, the tripartite European-African-Arab dialog project and developments in the Arab-European dialog to which France attaches special importance. He said that he also discussed various aspects of cooperation between France and each of the Gulf states. The French president said: We are determined to develop our cooperation, which is serving the interests of all parties concerned.

King Husayn Statement

JN072132 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that any solution to the Palestine question must clearly provide for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

In a statement broadcast on French television today, his majesty said that the Palestine question and the Palestinians' right to self-determination must be discussed and approved. He added that UN Security Council Resolution 242 concerns the results of the June 1967 war, but it does not lead to a solution of the Palestine question as an issue of a people who have legitimate rights.

Replying to a question on the French president's Gulf tour, his majesty said: President Giscard d'Estaing's visit should encourage the efforts being exerted to strengthen the ties of cooperation not only between France and the Arab states, but also between Europe and the Arab world.

Talks Begin 8 March

JN081628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing presided over the meetings of the Jordanian and French sides which began in the royal Hashemite court this afternoon.

On the Jordanian side, the meetings were attended by His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister His Excellency Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the royal Hashemite court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the minister of state for foreign affairs, the industry and trade minister and the Jordanian ambassador in Paris. On the French side, the meetings were attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and culture and communication; the chief of staff at the president's office, the French ambassador in Amman, and several members of the delegation.

The discussions are still continuing.

Subject of Talks

JN081946 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing presided over the discussions of the Jordanian and French sides which were held in the royal Hashemite court this afternoon.

The Jordanian-French discussions dealt with developments in the area and in the Palestinian issue and the bases of and means for achieving a just peace in the Middle East guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides reviewed the current international situation and the international economic situation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, bilateral cooperation, joint economic projects and ways for strengthening the economic, technical and cultural bonds between the two friendly countries.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur hosted a dinner this evening in honor of the French president and the delegation accompanying him. The dinner was attended by several senior civilian and military officials.

King Husayn Speech

JN082325 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

["Text" of speech delivered by King Husayn of Jordan at a dinner banquet hosted by King Husayn in honor of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Amman on 8 March 1980--recorded]

[Text] .In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

Your Excellency President Giscard d'Estaing, France's First Lady Madame Giscard d'Estaing: One of our cherished wishes has been to receive you in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan among the sons of our Jordanian family to repay you for part of the warm hospitality we have been accorded in your great country, France, and for the gracious hospitality we have been accorded by the sons of the noble French people. It gives us pleasure that your visit realizes this wish, which fills our hearts with pleasure, happiness and gratitude. In the name of the Jordanian people and government, in my name and on behalf of Queen Nur, we warmly welcome you, Mrs Giscard d'Estaing and the members of the French delegation. We thank you for the precious time you have allocated to visit Jordan so as to get acquainted at close range with our Jordanian experiment and the landmarks of progress and modernization in our country, to study for yourselves some of our problems, to hold discussions on affairs which concern our area and the entire world and to hold talks on the strong relations existing between our two countries and nations, relations which we sincerely hope will grow stronger and develop in all spheres.

Your Excellency Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the torches of enlightenment in defense of human rights and basic liberties,sprang from France. The French people struggled, waged wars and resisted foreign occupation in defense of liberty and democracy. France set the model for peoples who aspire for liberty, fraternity, justice and equality among indivduals, societies and nations.

Since democracy is the best course for a wise rule, Your Excellency drew up in your book on French democracy a new concept which entrenches the significance of popular participation in ruling and achieving progress. You added a new, glorious feat to the French heritage, which future generations will preserve.

We in Jordan believe that man is our most valuable asset. We safeguard his dignity and uphold his rights. We insist that the individual should carry out his duty. In light of this belief, our country provides the individuals with broad opportunities to build his character and exercise his maximum potential. Our schools, institutes and universities contain more than 30 percent of Jordan's population, in addition to 50,000 students seeking knowledge in many universities in the world.

Through development and education, the Jordanian citizen was able to raise his standard of living and attain noticeable progress. He contributed to the implementation of development projects and modernization in Jordan and in several fraternal neighboring Arab countries. Hence, in its cooperation projects with the Arab world, France will find Jordan an enlightened partner that links nobility and modernity and is aware of its commitments in increasing production, transferring technology and employing energy in the service of mankind and civilization.

Your Excellency Mr President, you were among the first advocates of Arab-European dialog. You continue to seek to insure the success of this dialog, while being aware of the nature of the circumstances which slowed down the progress of this dialog. Cultural, economic and political relations have provided throughout history the widest scopes for cooperation. This historic fact makes it incumbent upon us to jointly resume this dialog with determination and resolve so that it can reach fruition and attain its goals.

Your Excellency, you were the first to call for an open North-South dialog. Despite the difficulties and resistance, the meeting for this dialog was held in your great capital. Irrespective of the progress attained, this dialog constitutes a positive step toward establishing a new international economic order which respects the aspirations of peoples, appreciates their needs and potentials, expedites development processes, guides the usage of energy and depends upon a sound monetary system.

Your Excellency, we know that your soundness of opinion, sense of justice and experience in solving local and international problems qualify you personally to perform a constructive role in establishing this new economic order and insuring its success so as to narrow the wide gap between the rich and the poor on the level of individuals, societies and states.

We in Jordan appreciate France's technical aid to Jordan. We mention specifically cooperation with us in building our intrinsic power, implementing the phosphate fertilizers project and improving the telecommunications project, which are some of the major Jordanian development projects.

Your Excellency, we should not forget your initiative of adopting the project of the Arab world academy in the heart of Paris so that this center can link the past with the present and strengthen the interaction and understanding between two of the noblest cultures known to mankind. This initiative of yours enjoys our full support and backing to insure its success and realize its mission.

Your Excellency Mr President, Jordan's progress, development, modernization and civilization would not have stopped at their present limits had it not been for the Palestinian problem, which is our major and primary concern and preoccupation. Jordan has borne the major part of the human tragedy that beset the Palestinian people. Hundreds of thousands of the sons of this Arab people became refugees in 1948 and again in 1967. These refugees lost their homeland, livelihood, work opportunities and the houses, farms, factories and schools they had built with their sweat and blood. They lost everything that was dear to them. However, they did not lose their sense of belonging to their homeland and the nostalgia to return to this homeland.

Proceeding from the dictates of brotherhood and the unity of destiny with the Palestinian people, Jordan opened its doors and hearts to its brethren, the Palestinian refugees, to give them the chance for some dignified life. We permitted the sons of the Palestinian people to share in our political, social and economic life. Under all these difficult circumstances, we were builders of security and stability and advocates of justice and peace.

Since 1967, France has adopted an honorable and just stand. In my various discussions with Your Excellency, I have always sensed deep understanding. Today I would like to reiterate that the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. The basis for a just solution begins with the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and granting them the right to self-determination on their soil and homeland. It should also be affirmed that peace in the region is an indivisible part of world peace. The security and stability of the area are necessary for Europe's security and stability. Lasting and just peace will be established with Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem.

Your Excellency Mr President, we refused to be a party to the Camp David accords because they do not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and because they ignore the basic Arab and international sides on whose participation and role the establishment of comprehensive peace depends, particularly the Palestinian people. We rejected these accords because they do not tackle the issue of just peace in a total and comprehensive framework. From the beginning, we knew that the Egyptian Government's unilateral efforts would lead to a dead end.

At the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences, our sincere efforts and those of the fraternal Arab countries sought to build a unified Arab stand which relies upon the Arab intrinsic power within the framework of awareness of our commitments and our belief in a just and comprehensive peace.

In view of the dangerous possibilities that surround the area, we call on Your Excellency and on all peace-loving leaders to make a new assessment of the volatile situation in our area. We call on you personally to take the initiative in the European group and in international forums to avoid further calamities and pave the way for a just peace.

Israel continues its occupation and illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories. It continues to vacate the land, disperse the inhabitants, establish settlements and change the spiritual, historic and demographic landmarks in Jerusalem. It continues in its attempts to obliterate the character and national identity of the Palestinian people in their land and in southern Lebanon, thus disregarding the will of the international community and the voice of the world's conscience.

It is for these reasons that we have always demanded and affirmed the necessity of a just and comprehensive solution under an international umbrella, a solution which embodies the implementation of the United Nations and the UN Security Council resolutions with the participation of all the parties concerned, particularly the Palestinian people.

Under your wise leadership, France has a pioneer role which we hope it will perform so as to restore justice. The mission is hard but not impossible to leaders who are making events and history and are daily adding a new brick to a better world for future generations. It is the duty of mature and strong-willed nations to safeguard noble principles and establish peace on lasting bases of justice, right, preservation of dignity and upholding of human rights.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you would join me and Her Majesty Queen Nur in greeting a great leader, His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Madame Giscard d'Estaing and friendly France. We wish his excellency and his spouse continued good health, happiness and success in serving the friendly French people and all mankind. Long live Arab-French friendship. Long live Jordanian-French friendship. Peace be upon you.

French President's Speech

JN082309 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2135 GMT 8 Mar JN

["Text" of speech delivered by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at a dinner banquet given in his honor by Jordan's King Husayn in Amman on 8 March--recorded; in French superimposed by Arabic translation]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan receives a French president for the first time. The importance of this visit stems from the fact that it comes to fulfill what was needed by the long-existing friendship and relations of confidence between our two countries and the personal relations we established between us. This visit is important because it gives expression to the respect France holds for your person and its ties with you. It also gives expression to France's interest in promoting its relations with Jordan. Finally, it shows France's determination to encourage what has always been the center of your attention; namely, the search for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

I would like, in the first place, to extend greetings to your person. You have been leading your country for 27 years, a country which is linked with your person in the minds of the international public. Your courage in facing hardships and predicaments and your devotion in serving the Arab cause and the cause of peace as well as your influence on the international forum are matters recognized everywhere. These matters have made you a popular character--if you allow me to use this common phrase--and this is the case particularly in France. You are the son of an old family and you preserve the mission passed on to you by your first grandfather, whose name you are carrying. It is the mission of freedom for the Arab nation, coupled with tolerance and respect for others. That was the mission for which you have not stopped working to achieve. France is aware of the persistent efforts you are exerting for the realization of a Middle East settlement. This settlement has become more important than ever before in an anxious world burdened with tensions and threats. What is taking place around your region increases the clear importance of this settlement. This is the gist of what has been derived from my recent talks with the Gulf Emirates' senior leaders. This makes me attach greater importance to knowing your opinion about this subject, which concerns both the Arab and Islamic worlds.

You have previously written: My country is characterized by a charming beauty permeated by a deep feeling of immortality. Actually, to France this land is not only beautiful for what it contains in regard to natural scenery, but it is also beautiful for its ability to supply ideas. There is no doubt that your region has contributed to the history of mankind and to enriching this history's spiritual and cultural heritage more than any other region in the world. When I observe some scenes, I get the feeling that makes of this land a holy one for us. My visit also allows me to become acquainted with the strides made by your country and people. Under your leadership, Jordan has become a modern and organized state enjoying prosperity. What adds to the splendor of this success is the fact that your country is not based on natural resources; it is the result of your people's work and intelligence. Jordan has proved that it can depend on its men's values and activities.

Not long ago, the relations of cooperation between our two countries were weak, but today France is glad to be present in all the basic sectors of activity in Jordan. It is present by means of trade exchange and by means of its institutions, technologies and men. It is also present in culture and education by means of the cultural relations between your and our universities. It is also present in the status you have given to our language in your television programs. This cooperation between Jordan and France, which was actually given free rein only during the past few years, is reflected in the form of accomplishments heading toward the future. This cooperation includes important horizons for development, horizons which increase with the increase in Jordan's development. France attaches great importance to the consolidation of this cooperation and it is ready to contribute to the implementation of the Jordanian development plan.

The respect each of our countries harbors for the other and their mutual confidence find expression in the field that concern us in the first place; that is, peace in the Middle East. I would like to express my gratitude for the chance given to me to stress in Jordan, whose history is linked with the history of a struggle which has continued for 30 years, that France is determined to contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

We know how much your country has suffered from a situation which led to the eruption of four wars in one generation. We also know how much it desires peace and the extent of the close ties linking it with the Palestinian people, whom it welcomed on its land. These peoples displacement and uprooting from their lands over the past years have not weakened their aspirations to return home.

The material and moral facts of the region's states and the legitimate aspirations of these states' peoples are the sides that define the conditions of settlement. This is a recognized reality today. What is the meaning of this reality then? It should be stressed that every state in the region has the right to live peacefully within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. This right to security is a world right, as I have previously indicated at the UN rostrum. In this respect, France knows the legitimate preoccupations of the state of Israel, but Israel must admit that its occupation of Arab territories since 1967 cannot allow it to establish the peaceful relations it aspires for with its neighbors. Israel is discovering this by itself, since the normalization of relations between it and Egypt is taking place via its evacuation from Sinai. The permanent members of the UN Security Council, in view of the special responsibilities they have to shoulder, must give definite guarantees to all the region's states, and here exists a basic scope for negotiations.

Meanwhile, the real nature of the Palestinian question should be recognized, for the matter is not that of refugees but of people looking forward to living and organizing themselves as a people as well as exercising their right to determine their destiny--this is also a world right. Within the framework of a peaceful settlement, they must be able to express their opinion about their destiny and to have a homeland. For France, these are the conditions for peace in the Middle East. The implementation of these conditions requires the participation and contribution of all concerned parties. Therefore, all sides should participate in the negotiations, and so Palestinians have to take part, which means the participation of the PLO. It is time all admitted the impossibility of achieving peace in the Middle East outside these two facts; namely, the legitimate existence of the region's states and the force of unchangeable national feelings.

I know that your majesty is convinced of that and that you will not stop exerting efforts until a real peace is achieved. For its part, France is determined to do all it can, in cooperation with its European partners, to achieve progress in the search for a peaceful settlement. What a future it will be when peace is achieved in this region by the cooperation of its peoples, who come from one origin, who are inheritors of the oldest cultures and who proved themselves to possess a tremendous ability to absorb the modern world's technologies. Yes, the obstacles hampering the path of peace should not prevent us from seeing the unique chances for development which can be opened for all the region's peoples, who enjoy ample resources and talents, on the day when they agree to coexist within borders that are not surrounded by threats, but borders which mark the framework within which every people agrees to live peacefully. The message of France to your region, which we have regarded with esteem for 2,000 years, has sometimes been misunderstood or misinterpreted. This message is only a message of peace, justice, fraternity and all the concepts we have learned from the land to which you belong. In expression of this hope, which also expresses my personal conviction, I invite you to greet Her Majesty Queen Nur, to whom we extend our wishes of respect and amity. [sentence as heard] Greetings also to His Majesty King Husayn, the brave and ideal statesman. Also greetings of happiness and prosperity to the Jordanian people, friends of the French people.

9 March Meeting

JN091526 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Amman, 9 March--Discussions were held here today to promote economic, trade, cultural and information cooperation between Jordan and France. The discussion at the meeting, which was held in the Prime Ministry, dealt with trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in the fields of telecommunications, the establishment of joint industrial projects, oil prospecting and financing for part of the Al-Maqarin Dam project and several development projects in the Jordan Valley.

The discussion also dealt with cooperation in the establishment of two electric power stations and an electricity vocational training center, desalinization projects in Aqaba, phosphate industry projects, chemical fertilizer projects and projects for the assembly of cars and equipment for several industrial projects.

On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Trade and Industry Minister 'Ali an-Nusur, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Transport Minister 'Ali as-Suhaymat, the Central Bank governor, the chairman of the National Planning Council, the director general of the Communications and Televommunications Corporation, the director of Civil Aviation, the deputy chairman of the Natural Resources Authority and a number of heads of establishments and development departments. On the French side, the talks were attended by Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau, Industry Minister Andre Giraud and several specialists in economic, trade and industrial affairs. Other talks were held between the Jordanian and French sides on the promotion of cultural relations between the two countries in the fields of television, antiquities, tourism, education and fine arts. Tahir Mikmat, minister of culture and youth and head of the Jordanian side to the talks, said that there is a wide scope for cooperation between Jordan and France. This cooperation is based upon firm foundations of mutual understanding of the stands of the two countries. He stressed the importance of these discussions in developing cultural relations between the two countries.

Jean-Philippe Lecat, French culture and communication minister and head of the French side, said that relations between the two countries are strong. He said: Without cultural relations, there can be no political relations. He expressed hope that the talks will have positive and constructive results which will promote and develop cultural relations between Jordan and France. The Jordanian side to the talks included the Education Ministry under secretary, the director general of the Television Corporation, the directors of tourism, antiquities, culture and fine arts, and the culture and youth minister's cultural adviser. The French side included the culture and communication minister's assistant and the French cultural attache in Amman.

Reception for French Community

JN092231 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Excellency French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his spouse hosted a reception this afternoon in the French ambassador's residence for the members of the French community in Jordan.

In a speech he delivered at the reception, his excellency the president praised Jordanian-French relations. He said that France will continue to strengthen economic and cultural relations with Jordan. He expressed happiness over the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him in Jordan on the official and popular levels.

The reception was attended by the members of the official delegation accompanying the French president.

10 March Departure

JN100811 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Excellency French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Amman today following a 3-day official visit to Jordan. The French president was seen off by His Majesty King Husayn, Prince Muhammad, Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the presidents of the National Consultative Council and the Senate, the chief of the royal court, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the chief chamberlain, the minister of court, ministers and high-ranking officials.

While in Jordan, President Giscard d'Estaing held talks with His Majesty King Husayn. The talks dealt with developments in the Palestinian cause, ways and means of achieving a just peace in the Middle East and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The talks also dealt with the current international situation and relations between Jordan and France.

Joint Communique

LD091954 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The visit of the president of the Republic to the Middle East countries is nearing its end. Tomorrow, Valery Giscard d'Estaing will lunch in Riyadh with the king of Saudi Arabia and Prince Fahd, prime minister. Tonight, at the end of his visit to Jordan a joint communique was published and one of our special correspondents, Ralph Pinto, draws the conclusion: France has mapped out a new framework for a global settlement in the Middle East: [begin Pinto recording] France is mapping out a new framework for a global settlement of the Middle East conflict, and for the first time, France and Jordan consider indispensable the PLO's participation in negotiations and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and also their right to a homeland in the territory now occupied by Israel. At the same time, the two countries insist on an international consultation to find a solution--I remind you that last night, in his speech, the president of the Republic spoke about a necessary joint attitude of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in order to make progress.

Finally, the French-Jordanian communique is very clear on the right to security of all countries of the region, including Israel, to be understood. These states must benefit from safe, recognized and guaranteed borders. This is, one may say, a detail that ought to reassure the Israeli Government's apprehensions. For the first time, then, an international guarantee for the settlement of the 30-year conflict is clearly put forward; for the first time insistence is placed on the importance of settling the Palestinian problem, the problem of the Palestinian people, which is at the heart of the conflict; and finally the last paragraph of the communique sets out clearly that the principles for arriving at a global settlement apply to all sides concerned, with it understood thereby that all sides recognize each other, and also that indispensably the PLO and Israel recognize each other quickly. [end recording]

PREMIER SAYS U.S. MILITARY AID DIMINISHES

JN072201 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf has said that Jordan will not join the Camp David talks because they are absolutely unacceptable and there is no justification to make us support them. In a statement to the French paper LE MONDE published today, the prime minister said Jordan seeks a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which guarantees Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinians' national rights, including their right to self-determination.

His excellency explained that the Camp David Accords have isolated Egypt, divided the Arab world and led to the signing of a separate peace. The prime minister said: Jordan recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in general. However, we believe that future arrangements must be based on the right of self-determination. We are demanding that all Palestinians should be enabled to exercise this right if they want. They should say if they want to establish an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza, or establish a state which would be linked with another Arab state, which could be Jordan. We are stressing the need to apply the right of self-determination with regard to the Palestinian people in all cases. Asked if Jordan is under outside pressure, the prime minister said: We are not under any direct pressure. We have explained our viewpoint on the Camp David Accords to the Americans. They understood that it would be unrealistic to ask us to change our policy in this regard.

The prime minister said: We are still linked to the United States by military relations, despite the fact that U.S. military aid to Jordan has diminished. U S. arms are now being channeled to Egypt. We in Jordan are turning to France for the purchase of fighter planes, to Britain for the purchase of tanks and to other European states for the purchase of military equipment. Regarding developments in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Sharaf said: I don't believe the United States has succeeded in turning the Arab states against the Soviet Union. The Arab states have received with reservation U.S. attempts to make them antagonize the Soviet Union following the incidents in Afghanistan. As a matter of fact, the United States has also tried to turn the Muslim states against the USSR. For our part, we in Jordan are careful not to take any action in that direction, because we believe it is ridiculous to devote all our attention to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan when for the past 13 years we have been facing an Israeli military occupation of the territories of three Arab states, notwithstanding the injustice done to the Palestinians. Despite all this, Israel continues to obtain military, political and economic support from the United States.

The prime minister added: We are against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but we are not influenced by Washington. I don't think that the Americans have succeeded in diverting our attention from the issue which we consider basic; namely, Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

The prime minister said: Regardless of the Americans' position, we believe the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should be opposed. Irrespective of the Soviet Union's behavior, we believe that Washington's intervention on the side of Israel is also wrong. I would like to add that a basic change in U.S. policy in the Middle East will help improve relations between the Arab world and the United States. The prime minister said: It is wrong to draw a parallel between what is happening in Kabul and the Middle East crisis, because the issue of Afghanistan is completely different from the Palestine question. We oppose the Soviet stand in Afghanistan not because the United States desires that, but because we believe that Moscow's stand is incorrect. It is definite that when the United States decided to adjust its Middle East policy so as to become more balanced and impartial, then all misunderstanding with the Arab world will disappear. There is no problem between the Arabs and the United States other than Washington's blind support for Israel.

KIDNAPED DEPUTY EDMOND RIZQ RELEASED

NC090811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Deputy Edmond Rizq, who was kidnaped about 2 weeks ago, was released today. He arrived a short while ago at the patriarchate seat in Bkirki, where he was welcomed by His Beatitude Patriarch Khuraysh.

Conciliatory Statement

NC091402 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Deputy Edmond Rizq this morning returned from Sgharta to Jisr al-Madfun. From there he drove to the patriarchate in Bkirki and met with his Beatitude the patriarch. He then went to the home of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil in Ad-Dawrah. After that he visited former President Camille Sham'un Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Lawyer George Jabr. He met with a number of newsmen during these visits.

Following his return, Deputy Rizq made his first statement to the Voice of Lebanon. He explained that despite the incident he now believes increasingly in amity and reconciliation among Lebanese. He said:

[Begin recording] What is now important for me is what has always been important for me. All personal considerations and despite the incident I have experienced, I am interested in the atmosphere prevailing in Lebanon, the beloved homeland. I see this atmosphere gradually returning to normal. It is time for all of us to contribute together to ending this ordeal and emerging from this vicious circle and this whirlpool of violence, which has hitherto cost Lebanon and the Lebanese a great deal.

The price has been high enough to induce the Lebanese to return to their faith in God and to restore their self-confidence as well as their love for each other. This love has been blemished by a great deal of hatred and alienation among the sons of the same family. All the Lebanese are the sons of the same family. This is what I was convinced of and what I preached. My personal experience during the past few weeks has only increased my faith in this course which I have followed, to which I have adhered and which I will continue to pursue. This is because the salvation of the Lebanese and Lebanon can only come through a purely Lebanese will and can only stem from this good earth. In this good earth, the grains of soil in the north are equal to the grains of soil in the south. Also in this good earth, the mountains and Al-Biqa' blend together and Beirut remains the one and unified capital.

I do not want to speak of Edmond Rizq as an individual but of Edmond Rizq's aspiration: that is, the reunification of the Lebanese family, an end to the ordeal, our emergence from this ordeal and our collective surge--under the aegis of a unified legitimate authority and under the canopy of a free, democratic and parliamentary state--toward the construction of a future Lebanon, a revitalized Lebanon and a Lebanon emerging victorious over this experience and this ordeal.

I came today from Zgharta with my heart overflowing with love for all. I am determined to continue my mission in the Chamber of Deputies and in the exercising of citizenship from all the rostrums which can possibly be placed at my disposal.

I was delighted, immediately upon my arrival, to be able to meet with his beatitude the Maronite patriarch. I have also met Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. I am now here in my parents' house, where I have seen my father and mother. I will resume my relationships and contacts with all my brothers and persons I love. I consider all Lebanese to be my beloved brothers. Perhaps, through a little selflessness which we should practice daily, we will be able to pay Lebanon some of the dues we owe it.

It is imperative for me to express gratitude for the sentiments I personally felt and which my family has felt on the part of all those who love us--and these are numerous in Lebanon, around us and among us. Naturally, I did not need to go through this experience to find their authentic amity for me and for the principles to which I adhere. I thank all those who have expressed their sentiments, held contacts or exerted efforts. I keep these things in my heart. [end recording]

Further Remarks

NC091446 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] A while ago, Deputy Rizq held a press conference, answering newsmen's questions, he said:

A newsman has asked whether former President Franjiyah kidnaped me. I would like to explain that former President Franjiyah did not kidnap me and has nothing to do with this matter, I would like to go even further and say that I do not consider my departure to Zgharta a kidnaping--nor do I consider my stay there a detention. In fact, I had nothing to do with the other side that kidnaped me, nor was I in collusion with the kidnapers. At any rate, it is imperative for us not to present the matter in this way. This act has been done by petty people--and we are above all such considerations.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS PFLP SPOKESMAN

NC091213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning received Bassam Abu Sharif, the official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], and discussed with him the situation in general and ways to insure that everybody will cooperate to facilitate the implementation of the cabinet decisions.

After the 90-minute meeting, Abu Sharif was asked his views on the contents of President Ilyas Sarkis' message. He said: We view the outlines of the Lebanese president's message as a general positive assessment. He added: We view the points contained in the 14 articles issued by the Lebanese Cabinet as general headings consistent with the political positions we advocate, particularly with regard to the unity of Lebanon and its Arab affiliation. We view them as a decisive stand against Camp David and against all forms of dealings with the Israeli enemy.

Abu Sharif said: Although we are not a party [to the Lebanese problem] we hope these articles will be implemented. We support the Lebanese National Movement in its declared position, expressing readiness to contribute to the implementation of these principles. We add our potential to assist the Lebanese state in implementing these principles.

OFFICIAL SAYS IRAQI CHARTER 'BRINGS NOTHING NEW'

JN081055 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 March--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has stated that the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states will be held in March. However, he made no mention of the conference venue.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, the Syrian information minister said that his country has not yet declared its stand on the national charter recently proposed by Iraq. He said that the charter has not given anything new to the Arabs, because they are linked together by many charters, such as the Arab League Charter, the Joint Arab Defense Charter and all of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences. All of these are charters unanimously approved by all the Arabs, he added.

He said: We must first think of [word indistinct] and then we think of our future or of new formulas.

AL-KASM INTERVIEWED ON ARABS, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

JN072101 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Abd ar-Rauf al-Kasm discussed several domestic, Arab and international issues yesterday when he received DPA chief editor (Pinner Dikker) and chief of the FRG Federal Press Council and Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Louis Faris.

Replying to a question on the government's internal policy, the prime minister said: What Syria needs under its democratic popular regime is continuous economic and social development. The problem lies in implementing a better policy to further develop our national economy, to operate our organizations, companies and organs, and to benefit from our manpower.

Prime Minister al-Kasm added: The party's seventh congress was a chance to study and evaluate the past stage. It was also an opportunity to study all negative and positive aspects in various spheres of the political and economic fields. Syria is a very rich country. An intelligent and active economic policy can lead to solving bottlenecks in the country provided that we fully exploit the main factor in the national economy--manpower. For example, there are thousands of intelligentsia, engineers, doctors and technicians living abroad. We have started to adopt measures to encourage all those to return to their homeland. Actually, I am receiving increasing responses in this regard.

On the Arab level, Prime Minister al-Kasm said; We did not go into Lebanon to play the role of policeman or to achieve any special advantages for Syria. We went there to foil a big plot. The Lebanese and Syrian peoples are part of the Arab nation. We respect Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. Our real task is to preserve Lebanon's unity. We will be happy if the Lebanese can sincerely achieve national detente so we can withdraw all our forces from Lebanon. Our presence in Lebanon places heavy economic and financial burdens on our shoulders which we can do without. I believe that our decision was a positive start represented in the current political activity in Lebanon. Regarding President Ilyas Sarkis' statement, we welcome any step that the Lebanese president or government may adopt to restore security, stability and unity to the Lebanese people.

Prime Minister al-Kasm outlined the links between the conspiratorial and sabotage attempts inside the country and the plans of Zionism and other parties to impose the Camp David accords. Replying to a question in this regard, the prime minister said: In my opinion, we do not have a crisis similar to that desired for us by our enemies abroad. No doubt there are several negative aspects in issues related to the people's lives, but I am confident that the more steadfast and the stronger Syria is in the face of the Camp David accords and the outside offensive, the fiercer are those suspicious moves and conspiratorial and sabotage attempts aimed against its national and pan-Arab policies.

Prime Minister al-Kasm added: As a result of certain incidents we concluded that more than one power is trying to undermine the situation in Syria. When we read U.S. and certain European papers we notice that they try to deliberately exaggerate events in Syria. Therefore, we conclude and stress that there are other hostile powers, in addition to Israel, that are trying to prevent our progress and to strike at our firm national unity.

SYRIA SEEKS CLOSER COOPERATION WITH EC COUNTRIES

ID071106 Hamburg DPA in German 0008 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Damascus--Syria seeks closer economic and political cooperation with the countries of the European Community and does not regard its friendly relations with the USSR as an obstacle to such wider cooperation. In an interview with DPA, Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said today: "Whenever Europe takes one step toward better cooperation with the Arab states we are prepared to take two steps in this direction. Europe can work for peace much better than others in this region."

The prime minister welcomed the statements made by President Giscard d'Estaing concerning Palestinian questions during his Middle East tour and voiced the hope that these statements also express the attitude of the other EEC states, including the Netherlands.

Al-Kasm also made it clear that Syria will not allow itself to be included in a rejection front of Islamic states against the USSR. He said: "Our stance on the Afghanistan question is basically the same as that of the other Arab states, but our priorities are somewhat different. We, too, are an Islamic country and are against interference in the internal affairs of another state. Yet part of our country is still occupied not by the USSR but by Israel which is supported by the U.S. and some European countries."

The Syrian prime minister renewed in this context the accusation that the murder plots and bombing attacks in northwest Syria are being directed from abroad. Al-Kasm said: "I have the impression that the incidents in our country increase the more strongly Syria rejects the Israeli-Egyptian arrangement of Camp David, and the stronger the political pressure becomes on us from outside. The so-called crisis of Syria's security, of which much is made outside, is not occasioned by domestic politics, but has external causes."

AL-ASAD ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONS, STATEMENT ISSUED

JN100820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--This afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad attended the opening session of the emergency conference of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions [GFTU], which convened to discuss the role of the working class in confronting the imperialist-reactionary onslaught on our country's steadfastness.

At the outset of the conference and amidst a storm of applause for the revolution and its leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the leader addressed greetings of lo e and appreciation to the brother workers, members of the conference. He said: The March revolution belongs to the workers and peasants and the wheel of history can never be reversed. He added that the toiling people have assumed their positions and it is incumbent upon them to develop these positions, because they are the decisionmakers in serving their intersts. It is no longer permissible for anyone to be a custodian of the toiling people. Likewise, it is no longer possible for the reactionary forces to play any basic role in the history of this country.

Addressing the GFTU conference, the president said: I am confident that the revolution's enemies are passing through the stage of demise, because their thoughtless action indicates that they are in a state of collapse and nervous breakdown. Otherwise, they would not have imagined that the killing of a person here and there could sabotage the revolution's foundations.

The president asserted that the revolution is not one person or various persons; nor is it a factory, a farm or a school, which, if burned by the enemies, wipes it out. The revolution is the people. They can only wipe it out if they kill the people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and soldiers. This is clearly and evidently impossible.

The president said: We must not neglect our duties nor our role. We must perform the role completely and we must tenaciously confront the revolution's enemies, in order to teach them a new lesson and make them realize that terrorism can never intimidate us nor make us withdraw from our objectives, without which our life is useless. We must be vigilant in confronting them at the appropriate time. The reactionary force must understand that we are always ready to sacrifice for our objectives.

The president added: If the reactionary forces kill and are being killed for the sake of reactionary objectives, it is then necessary for us to kill and be killed for the sake of our basic patriotic and progressive objectives.

In conclusion, the president said: There is nothing to be feared, so long as we possess the will, decisiveness and determination to implement this will and to make this decision.

At the end of its emergency session this morning, the 19th GFTU conference decided to open centers to train the brother workers in the use of arms and to form armed factions of workers, to assume the responsibility, along the other popular organizations, of defending the nation and its national unity, the revolution and its gains and the gains of the toiling masses. The conference also decided to strike relentlessly at all attempts to harm these gains and to mercilessly quell any act of sabotage or criminal act by the enemies of the homeland and progress, regardless of their identity, slogans and heritage.

The conference decided to form revolutionary committees of the workers in every workers center, to elevate the workers' state of revolutionary vigilance, to defend the country's economic installations, to unearth every step or attempt at sabotage and to expose and bring into account those responsible for those steps.

In its statement, which included its resolutions and recommendations, the conference decided to marshal all working class resources--as part of the trade unions, revolutionary committees and armed working factions--in defense of the homeland and in order to liquidate all criminals, so that our workers can support our armed forces in implementing their national and pan-Arab tasks.

The conference stressed the need to liquidate and wreck the acts of sabotage and crimes being committed by the reactionary forces and the Muslim brothers against our people, their unity and socialist gains and against our pan-Arab issue.

The conference called for consolidation of the ties of cooperation and common struggle with all of the forces of liberation, freedom and socialism in the world, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, in order to defeat the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces and their agents.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 100 DETAINEES IN ALEPPO 8 MAR

JN092200 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 March--It was announced in Damascus today that the Syrian security authorities yesterday released 100 detainees in Aleppo, northern Syria, after being acquitted of involvement in the recent acts of sabotage and disturbances in the city.

An official Syrian source stated that the security organs have apprehended the elements who stormed the consumer establishment center in Aleppo and have turned them over to the court.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RETURNS FROM SAHARAN SUMMIT IN MALI

LD092130 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] President Bendjedid returned home today from Bamako. Before leaving Bamako, the president told journalists that "the results of the conference were positive, stressing the importance of what has been accomplished in Bamako, compared with similar, previous meetings." He stressed the need to begin fruitful cooperation and friendly relations among the Saharan countries.

He also paid tribute to the role played by President Traore. "What has been accomplished in Bamako, the president said, will contribute to the consolidation of the OAU, in accordance with its charter and principles. He stressed the importance of the unity of the African peoples. At the end of his statement, the president renewed Algeria's undertaking to observe and implement the resolutions which the Bamako conference adopted. He also thanked the Malian president and people for their hospitality.

President Traore highly praised Algeria's contribution to strengthening cooperation and ties of solidarity among the Saharan countries. He added that he had discussed the consolidation of bilateral relations and cooperation with Bendjedid.

MOROCCO

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HASSAN

LD072103 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, has received a special message from President Habib Bourguiba. It was delivered to him today by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri when he was received at the royal palace in Marrakesh. Then his majesty received Mr Ali Bongo, son of the president of Gabon.

Presents Arab Leage Report

LD081345 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Casablanca, Mar 8, (MAP)--Mr Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian foreign affairs minister and emissary of Tunisian President Mr Habib Bourguiba, left here Friday. The same day, Mr Fitouri was received in audience in Marrakech by King Hassan II of Morocco. The audience was held in the presence of Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira, the king's adviser, and Mr Slaheddine 'Abdellah, Tunisian ambassador to Rabat.

At the end of the meeting, the Tunisian foreign minister told newsmen that he presented to the sovereign a report on the initiatives of the three-party commission stemming from the last meeting of the Arab League. "This commission, comprising the foreign affairs ministers of Kuwait, Iraq, and Syria, was entrusted by the Arab League with preventing anything susceptible of generating a tension between Tunisia and Libya", he said adding that he also informed the sovereign of the fact that Tunisia has respected this decision soon after its approval by the Arab League. However, he went on, I do not think that Libya reported it". "That is why, he underlined, it was our duty to inform our Arab brothers in Morocco and elsewhere of what happened to show, if needed, who is the aggressor and who is the aggressed".

SUDAN

OFFICIALS CONFIRM SUPPORT FOR ERITREA, HOLD TALKS

JN062052 Doha QNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 6 March--Abdallah Suleyman, head of the foreign relations office of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], is currently holding talks with Sudanese officials to know Sudan's official position on the Eritrean question.

These talks come in the wake of the uproar created by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's recent statement, which some people considered a change in Sudan's position on the Eritrean question. The Eritrean official told the QNA correspondent in Khartoum that the Sudanese officials have assured him that Sudan's basic position remains unchanged and that Sudan will continue to give full backing to the Eritrean fighters.

Regarding Eritrean talks with the Ethiopians, Suleyman said that attempts were made in the past few days to hold secret talks between the Eritreans and the Ethiopians, but the ELF rejected the idea of secret talks and expressed its readiness to hold open talks. The Eritrean official denied reiterated reports about talks being held in Rome between the ELF and Ethiopia through the initiative of the communist parties in Italy and France. Suleyman said that the unification of the Eritrean groups is making good progress and that the unity agreement signed on 20 October 1977 by the ELF and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] is being observed scrupulously, although some violations occurred in 1979. Suleyman was referring to last month's clash between EPLF fighters which he said was an isolated incident that was soon brought under control.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA ADDRESSES DESTOURIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

LD081908 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today chaired the Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party at the Republican Palace in Carthage. The meeting ran from 1040 until 1150. Following the meeting, Muhammad as-Sayyah, party director and minister delegate to the prime minister, made the following statement:

The Political Bureau, at the start of its work, listened to the directives of the great struggler. He brought back to mind the principles and the values he followed in leading the nation during the period of the liberation struggle and then during the era of building the state and laying the foundations of comprehensive development. He always strove for a united voice, cohesion of ranks and openness to all constructive potentials and enlightened ideas, together with a commitment to truth and honesty, respect for the state and its constitutional establishments and shouldered the responsibility of protecting Tunisia, its independence and secured its integrity.

The great struggler expressed his satisfaction with the people's stand today as one man, the way it was during all the stages of struggle. Through the unity of the people, Tunisia scored its victories. This unity remained the mightiest shield, with which we faced tribulations. On the other hand, he stressed that the best framework for molding the people's forces and their potentials was the party, considering that it was the party of all Tunisians, in which they find the picture of sacrifice and a sphere for honest dialog.

The great struggler concluded his speech by assuring the members of the Political Bureau about the health of his comrade in struggle Brother Hedi Nouira, prime minister and general secretary of the party. He restated his wishes for his speedy recovery. At the initiative of the chairman of the party, the great struggler Habib Bourguiba, the Political Bureau adopted the following decisions:

1. The Consultative Council for Strugglers provided for by Chapter 20 of [party] regulations, is formed to be chaired by Bechir Zarg El Ayoun, and the appointment of Hadj Bechir Ben Fadhl from Menzel Temime; [name indistinct]; Mohamed Glenza, Qafsah; Mahmoud Kefi, Beja; [name indistinct]; Jellouli Fares, El-Hamma of Qabis; Mohamed Ganouni, Kasr Hellal; Taieb Tekaya, Menzel Bourguiba, Mohmaed Ben Othman, Tunis; Caid Lejimi Ben Mabrouk, Sidi Amor Bouhejla, Hassen Ben Abdelaziz, Ouerdanine; Mekki Grissa, Ben Gardane, Bechir Benlagha, Tunis; Habib Ben Mohamed Baib, Mateur; Mahjoub Ben Ali, Tunis; Khalifa Haouas, Kerkena; Amara [name indistinct], Sidi Bouzid, Nouri Boudali, Kef; Abdallah Chaouch, Kef; Sayssi Lassoued, Al Hammah of Qabis; Cheikh Toumi Ben Ahmed, Shanini of Qabis as members of this council.

According to Chapter 20, the Political Bureau is to consult the Consultative Council of Strugglers. Bechir Zerg El Byoun will take part in the work of the Political Bureau and will attend its meetings.

2. The decision previously adopted by the Political Bureau in March 1950 against Dr Sliman Ben Sliman, which dismissed him from the party because of his adherence to political stands which were not in line during that period with the interest of the national cause and the political plan adopted by the party to liberate the country, is rescinded. By rescinding this decision, Dr Sliman Bin Sliman regains his position in the party and all respect and consideration due to strugglers in consideration of what he has been known for, his correctness and good character and for the services he gave and the sacrifices he made during the days of national liberation.

3. The 21 January 1972 decision to dismiss from the party Ahmed Mestiri, the 10 March 1974 decision banning from party activities of Mme Radhia Haddad, and finally the September 1974 decision by the party's ninth congress to dismiss Beji Caid Essebsi, Mohamed Ben Amara, Hassib Ben Ammar, Sadok Ben Jemaa, Habib Boulares, Mohamed Salah Belhadj, Mohamed Moada, are rescinded. In accordance with lifting of these decisions, all the aforementioned recover their rights as active members in the party.

4. Standing committees are formed within the party's directorship and their secretaries are appointed from among the members of the Central Committee. They are: [name indistinct], secretary of the Guidance Committee; [name indistinct], secretary of the party Internal Organization Committee; Noureddine Ktari, secretary of the Economic Progress Committee; Rachid Chatti, secretary of the Social Progress Committee; Amor Belkhiria, secretary of the Information Committee; Hamadi Khouini, secretary of the Cadre [word indistinct] Committee; Bechir Ben Slama, secretary of the Cultural Committee; Mustapha Mnif, secretary of the Education and Social Affairs Committee; Moncef Slame, secretary of Foreign Relations Committee.

TRIAL OF QAFSAH INSURGENTS BEGINS 10 MAR

LD081202 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tunis--The Tunisian State Security Court is to begin on Monday, 10 March 1980 in the capital. On trial are those involved in the aggression on Qafsah, who number about 60.

The most prominent charges regarding the intended aggression are: attempt to change the regime of the state, causing disturbances, killing and looting in Tunisia, making the inhabitants attack each other with weapons, carrying arms and fighting public forces, attacking with explosive materials buildings and stores belonging to the state, secretly crossing the border without authorization, capturing an ammunition and explosive stores, belonging to an insurgent organization outside Tunisia and making contacts with agents of a foreign power with the aim of damaging the country.

Clandestine Radio Commentary

LD082348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Movement for Liberation in Arabic to Tunisia 2130 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] As is customary when matters involve suppression, terror, exploitation, enslavement or the making of appointments, the Bourgiba regime has hurried to issue an order in official Gazette No 13 of 29 February providing for the setting up of a State Security Court.

Our people are fully aware of the purpose behind formation of this committee: the taking of steps to try our brother revolutionaries and all those who joined in the explosion of the popular revolution in valiant Qafsah on 27 January.

As far as we are concerned, we have no doubts at all about the professional and scientific capabilities of all the judges. We believe that first and foremost they are sons of our people. The judges have provided us with definite proof that they are on the side of the people, and that they know the people's problems and feel their tragedies and sufferings. They know how the people suffer from the evils of this corrupt regime and its injustices.

But we also know and do not doubt that our brother judges agree with us on the following: that the judiciary in our country is not free, but it is exposed to all sorts of pressures and interference, so much so that matters sometimes reach a humiliating degree, disgracing the judiciary and the person of the judges alike.

For this reason, all that we ask of these brother judges is to adhere to the first quality a judge should have: honesty. They should not succumb to any orders, from whatever quarter. They should judge their consciences before anything else. They should reach their judgments in the light of their knowledge of the sufferings of the people and the true reasons for the popular revolution, as well as the objectives, the noble objectives it seeks to accomplish. One of these objectives is the ending of injustice to judges themselves.

Every judge in the two court circuits who acts in accordance with his conscience and the honor of his profession contributes to his people's revolution. But he who makes himself more royal than a king and tries to appease the regime and those who belong to it instead of heeding his conscience, we will view him as such. [as received] We watch everyone closely.

But as for those hypocrites, enemies of the people and their revolution, those whom the regime has appointed from among the so-called National Assembly, we do not recognize them. They have no judicial or professional capability. They have no ethics or affiliations. The mere presence of these people on the court is, in our eyes, an insult to the judiciary and to the entire body of judges. We call upon the other members of the court to reject them outright. For they are only a gang, just one of the regime's gangs. They have committed crimes against the people. They are, in fact, among the targets of the revolution.

Consequently, we do not recognize these people. But we will give them the opportunity to undo their sins, by refusing to participate on the court, though we are aware that none of them possesses the courage to take such a stand. But let them all know that the hand of the people is long and very strong and that the flame of the revolution, the popular revolution, will overcome them sooner or later.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR REPORTS VIOLENT FIGHTING; 'HUNDREDS' KILLED

LD080006 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information reports tonight that the Saharan fighters have been conducting a battle of extreme violence at (Anusi) in the Qued Craa region, which has lasted from 1 until at least 6 March and was, according to the Saharan communique, one of the great historic operations conducted up till now against the Moroccan forces of aggression. The Saharan communique announces that hundreds of Moroccan soldiers were killed and dozens taken prisoner. An impressive quantity of heavy weapons and armored vehicles was destroyed or captured. We shall give you further news of this battle in later broadcasts.

Further Report

LD081342 Algiers APS in English 1214 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sdar, (liberated zones), 08/3/80, (APS)--The Ministry of Information of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic published Friday a communique on the battle of Ametti in the region of Qued Craa (southern Morocco).

"The extremely violent battle which opposed, in Ametti from 1st to 6th March, our heroic ALPS (Saharan People's Liberation Army) to the monarchist troops of "Zellaka" (code-name of a vast Moroccan military operation in Western Sahara) is among the great historical offensives of our army against occupation troops", says the communique. The statement, quoting the Saharan Defence Ministry, elaborates "after paralysing Tellagha forces, our valiant troops repelled the Moroccan fresh supplies which came from Zak and Goulimin. After extremely violent clashes, the Moroccan supplies were driven away leaving behind them a great number of dead and injured".

The Saharan Information Ministry gives details of the military equipment gained over Moroccan troops and recalls that the attack stands within "Houare Boumedienne" offensive. It said a more detailed communique will be published later.

CABINET TO DISCUSS SHAMIR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN MINISTER

TA091158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago the Cabinet session ended and Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or is about to read its decisions to waiting journalists.

[Na'or] Tomorrow afternoon the Cabinet will convene for an extraordinary session to approve the prime minister's proposal to appoint Yitzhaq Shamir to the post of foreign minister. Mr Shamir met with the prime minister this morning. Mr Begin offered him the post and Mr Shamir accepted it. However, before the Cabinet convenes to confirm the appointment and submit it to the Knesset for approval Mr Shamir will have to resign from the post of Knesset speaker in order to meet the rule that divides the legislative and executive authorities. Mr Shamir will resign from his office of Knesset speaker tomorrow and immediately afterwards--after a commemorative meeting for Allon--the Cabinet will convene to confirm his appointment. After the Cabinet's approval the matter will be submitted for the Knesset's deliberation and decision--everything to take place tomorrow--the Cabinet expects the Knesset to approve the appointment. Mr Shamir will then be able to take the oath before the Knesset and then assume office as foreign minister.

As for Hebron, in accordance with the proposal submitted by ministers of the Liberal Party the prime minister announced that he accepts their proposal to postpone the deliberation until next week.

The Cabinet also approved the agreement made with the Jewish Agency on the establishment of the immigrant absorption authority. The Cabinet also approved the finance minister's proposal to exempt apartments worth under 5 million pounds from property tax.

This was the Cabinet secretary's announcement on the Cabinet's decisions. Our political correspondent points out that Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin asked the prime minister, after the announcement of Yitzhaq Shamir's appointment as foreign minister, how Shamir's appointment as foreign minister was in keeping with his opposition to the Camp David agreements. The prime minister did not answer his deputy's question.

BEGIN REITERATES OBJECTION TO AMENDMENT OF UN RESOLUTION 242

TA081645 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1540 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 8 Mar--Prime Minister Menahem Begin said on Friday, following a meeting with members of the committee for refugee affairs of the Council of Europe, that Israel could not accept self-determination for the Palestinians because this would lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Begin said that there had been a clear U.S. announcement opposing any amendment to UN Security Council resolution 242. This U.S. position was also clarified in a message received in Israel through diplomatic channels. "Resolution 242 is the basis for the Camp David accords and it should not be amended," the prime minister said.

Mr Begin added that several countries in Europe have recently adopted a hostile stance toward Israel meant to amend Resolution 242. These countries are now speaking about self-determination for the Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. This self-determination means the establishment of a Palestinian state. Begin added that, as he understood it, the proposed amendment to the resolution constitutes a threat to the very existence of Israel as well as a threat to the free world and Israel will not accept it.

The prime minister noted that the reason leading governments or certain presidents make certain declaration was the problem of oil. "For those making these declarations it is a problem of policy, but for us it is a vital issue. Therefore, we have no doubt that we will succeed," Mr Begin said.

Mr Begin regretted the fact that the Knesset did not adopt a unanimous resolution at its debate on Thursday rejecting the intentions to amend Resolution 242. Summing up the Knesset debate, Mr Begin pointed out that despite the differences of opinion it became clear that there is almost full agreement "to reject that unjust decision of the Security Council."

Replying to a question, the prime minister said that he was asked on Thursday by representatives of the Liberal Party to postpone the Cabinet debate on the issue of Hebron for 1 week. He said he would consult with his colleagues on the matter.

FOREIGN MINISTRY LODGES PROTEST WITH FRG, BRITAIN

TA071120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Israel protested to Germany and Britain on their recent statements regarding self-determination for the Palestinians. Special Ambassador Moshe Sason who, in the Foreign Ministry, is in charge of relations with European countries, summoned this morning to his office in Jerusalem the German ambassador in Israel and the British charge d'affairs, and submitted the protest to them. Moshe Sason said in view of the German and British governments' support of the peace agreements, Israel hoped they would refrain from using concepts that run contrary to those agreements and pile obstacles on the negotiations that are currently under way.

EYTAN COMMENTS ON SYRIAN INTENTIONS IN LEBANON

TA091110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The chief of staff has said that Syria has annexed the Lebanese rift to its defense deployment on the Golan Heights. For the time being the Syrians are not withdrawing from Lebanon, Lieutenant General Eytan said, but are redeploying their forces. At a meeting with high school students in Tel Aviv, the chief of staff said we do not know where the Syrians are evacuating their forces from Beirut to--either they intend to remain in Lebanon, but in places other than Beirut, or they intend to return their units to Syria. Only after we know what the Syrians intend will we be able to assess the significance of the withdrawal of their units from Beirut.

In the chief of staff's opinion the present calm prevailing in the Middle East is not to the Syrian's liking, but it is not yet clear what they intend to do.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT SURPRISED AT 'EVRON'S REACTION TO CARTER'S MOVE

TA101058 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Mar 80 p 2 TA

[Editorials: "A Strange Way"]

[Text] Reports from Washington indicate that the intervention of our U.S.-based ambassador on behalf of Carter, through moves aimed at stopping the expected Senate Foreign Relations Committee's investigation of the scandal involved in the U.S. UN Security Council's vote, has greatly surprised the Americans. This is all the more so when most U.S. Jews condemned the scandal.

'Evron explains his surprising move with his desire to prevent a situation where the Senate committee will wander from a discussion of the scandal off to a discussion of our settlements, but his explanation is not convincing. It is a fact that 'Evron volunteered to defend Carter earlier, when the President consulted him about his apology to us and 'Evron promised him support.

The conclusion then is that the ambassador was following a clear outline right from the beginning to calm down the anti-Carter protest raging in the United States. In addition, 'Evron's fear of Senate discussion of our settlement is unreasonable since Senators Church and Stone who had brought up the Carter question in the Senate are our friends and their initiative need not be feared.

Since it can be assumed that what our ambassador in Washington is doing is done with Jerusalem's approval, Jerusalem should then be told that it is erring. We are thus weakening our status and if we cannot fight Carter we must at least prevent our representatives from supporting him.

MINISTER EHRLICH COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENT POLICY, AUTONOMY TALKS

TA071229 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Mar 80 p 20 TA

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich by Dov Goldstein: "The declarations of capital the Finance Ministry is demanding have a minimum of benefit and a maximum of damage: They will cause capital to be smuggled abroad and put down in cellars":--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] "We must examine our actions" you said after the United States voted against Israel in the UN Security Council. Did you mean to say that the Government of Israel, by its words and deeds, or by its blunders, is to blame for the grave erosion in Israeli-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I meant to say that we must examine our actions, but especially our statements. I opposed and rebelled against with all my strength the "castles in the air" in Sinai and any attempt to act like "thieves in the night." That was where all our tribulations, of showcase actions and bombastic statements, began--with very modest acts. This was an arrangement turned upside down for us and the gravity of matters stems from this: Instead of settling quietly, doing what we have to do from the security aspect, we shake the world with our speaking and do very little in the field. They will not believe us in the United States, that between 10,000-15,000 Jews are living in the whole of Judaea and Samaria. There and in Europe people are convinced that we are expelling Arabs from their homes and settling hundreds of thousands of settlers there. And we "gained" this image because of our noise and urge to make statements.

We have learned on many occasions there is no evil without good. The inclusion of the clause about Jerusalem in the resolution supported by the United States aroused the entire public in Israel and the Jews in the United States and renewed the national consensus and unity. I support settlement--but in accordance with the security needs and government programs and orders of priority determined by the government--and not as determined by the Gush Emunim, with the government sometimes being dragged along after it.

We must establish more settlements in the field and less through loose talk. Populating Galilee is a Zionist mission no less, and perhaps even more important than the establishment of several ramshackle settlements in Judaea and Samaria. And this year Galilee has been frozen. There is no further Jewish settlement there.

We are achieving all the failures and shortcomings by taking the path of noise, declarations and grandiloquence, without even balancing them by settlement actions.

[Question] Do you agree with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's opinion that the settlements have no security value at all?

[Answer] There is a rule that each minister is credible to the Cabinet ministers in his sphere of activity. There is settlement which, according to the defense minister, has no security value. I accept this, I must accept his opinion unless I have proof to the contrary. For the moment, I have no proof. The defense minister did not mean all the settlements, but only some of them. I accept his views.

[Question] Why do you not propose to the Cabinet to stop all settlement at this stage? After all, in this way Israel would gain an enormous positive result, more than any attempts at explanation in the world?

[Answer] Such a decision would also have negative results, not only the positive ones you have indicated. If you begin to pack up and surrender to dictates, you always know the starting line, but you never know the finish. If anyone in the government were to suggest stopping settlement, I would oppose this. However, it is the government, and only it, that must determine the order of preferences of the settlements and the security needs should guide it as to where to settle and where not.

[Question] It appears that the autonomy negotiations have reached a deadlock, even if both sides, Egypt and Israel, are avoiding using the term "crisis." How, in your opinion, can we get out of the deadlock and what can Israel contribute to this?

[Answer] I do not accept your definition. It is true that both sides are talking about difficulties in the negotiations, but we have reached neither a deadlock nor a crisis. We still have 3 months ahead of us, according to the target date for the end of the talks--at the end of May. However, even this is not a sacred or critical date. We must not stand with a stopwatch in our hands. Peace should have been signed in December 1978 and nothing happened because it was only signed in December 1979. This is how we should regard the target date for the end of the autonomy deliberations.

There is something provocative about the question--and the demand concealed in it--that Israel should contribute to speeding up the process or eliminating the differences of opinion between the negotiators.

The Camp David agreements were formulated with great caution, after exhaustive, detailed discussion of every tiny detail. It is not to be expected that Israel will now agree to lay the foundations for a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria. For Egypt and the United States, it is a question of political positions, various appeasements, this or that appearance of loyalty in accordance with differing needs. Only for us is it a question of life and death. It is an accepted view that anyone who presents a stand of life or death must not give up his basic position.

Criticizes Sharon's Settlement Policy

TA071936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich said that there are several people in the Cabinet whose views disturb him. Among others, he mentioned the agriculture minister. Ehrlich noted that as far as this minister was concerned, even his acts disturbed him. He was referring to the "settlements," which caused bitterness among world Jewry, according to Mr Ehrlich.

Foreign Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shamir's views do not disturb Mr Ehrlich because he has not heard them yet. He does not examine a person according to his views. [as heard] He agrees to the appointment of Yitzhaq Shamir because he supports the prime minister's prerogative to choose his own ministers.

Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich made these remarks in a television interview. He added that he was not interested in holding early elections because it was in the national interest not to hold them for the time being while it is an election year in the United States. However, perhaps we would be forced to advance the elections.

WEST BANK MAYORS: NO ALTERNATIVE TO INDEPENDENT STATE

LD071130 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 7 (KUNA)--Three mayors of Israeli-occupied West Bank towns said here Friday they will not accept any form of authority as an alternate to an independent Palestinian state.

They affirmed they will continue to boycott meeting American envoys as long as the United States continued its unlimited support for Israel.

The mayors--Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus, Mohammad Melhim of Halhul and Amin an-Nasr of Qalqilyah--told AL-WATAN newspaper the Palestinians are facing daily harrassment by Israel for rejecting normalization between Israel and Egypt.

The mayors are visiting Kuwait following their participation in the conference of the organization of Arab cities which concluded its meetings in Doha, Qatar, earlier this week.

The mayors stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation was the sole and legal representative of the Palestinian people, and affirmed that they would resist "the conspiracy" of self-autonomy negotiated by the Americans, the Egyptians and the Israelis.

Admitting that Arab municipalities are facing difficult economic conditions, the mayors urged the PLO and the Arab countries to work out a clear strategy to confront the Camp David agreements.

They appealed to these countries not to let the Palestinians alone in their fight against the Israelis and urged them to help implement industrial projects in the occupied territories to employ the Palestinian manpower. This manpower is suffering from high taxes and unemployment, they said.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY EVENTS

TA071232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[Text] An official delegation from the Soviet Union came to Israel today to take part in the events of the International Woman's Day. The delegation consists of three women, one of them a representative of the Supreme Soviet, and they are guests of the Democratic Women's Movement in Israel.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that two of the delegation members said at Ben-Gurion Airport they had never heard the name of prisoner of Zion Ida Nudel.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL RADIO DENIES SOVIET 'RULE' IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

LD072026 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the limited military contingents of the friendly country, the USSR, have come to Afghanistan at the request of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of protecting the independence, freedom and territorial integrity of our country against interference by America, Britain, Egypt, Israel and Pakistan.

You know that over a period of 60 years the Soviet Union has rendered extensive fraternal assistance to our beloved country in the military and economic fields. The oil and gas projects of Jowzajan and Balkh and other such projects throughout Afghanistan such as the Salang Highway, the construction of polytechnic colleges, the Jangalak plant, the Kabul technical works, the oil and gas works of Mazar-e Sharif, the Kabul housebuilding plant, the 400-bed Kabul hospital, the Herat-Qandahar highway, the Naghlu hydroelectrical plant, the Nangarhar canal and dozens of other projects which have been developed in Afghanistan are among the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union most of which have been provided as grant -in-aid.

Our goodneighbourly relations of friendship with the USSR stretches over a period of 60 years. In these years, goodneighborly relations between us have (?developed) in such a way that not even one [words indistinct] smallest border incident has taken place on behalf of the Soviet Government in the territory of Afghanistan. The borders of our countries are historically regarded as the borders of peace and friendship.

Dear countrymen, U.S. imperialism and its criminal allies the world over are spreading poisonous and (?provocative) propaganda about the (?so-called) interference by the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. You have observed through experience that the propaganda media such as the Voice of America and Britain's BBC and other such propagators of lies are the (?heroes) number one of the fabrication of lies in the world and the historical enemies of the people of Afghanistan. In order to prevent the [word indistinct] of the gains of the revolution and the prosperity and welfare of our people and in order to confuse public opinion, they spread lies and fabrications.

When you contact the government offices and submit your complaints and petitions, who do you submit your petitions to? Do you not see clearly with your open eyes that none of the Soviet nationals rule in any one of the government offices. Surely you must have noted yourselves that the governments of the United States, Britain, China, Pakistan and Israel every day and every moment fabricate blatant lies. Almighty God curses the liars.

Whenever America, Britain, China and Pakistan and other of their subservient governments in the region stop their interference subversion and sedition in our country, at the very same moment the limited contingents of the USSR will leave our soil. Therefore, do not let yourselves be (?deceived) by the propaganda of these enemies of God and the Prophet, these enemies of the people of Afghanistan, and give your unreserved support to the achievements of the Sawr revolution which struggles for your well-being and happiness.

GOVERNMENT PROFESSES NONALINEMENT, SCORES BRITISH PLAN

LD072311 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] has announced clearly and emphatically that free, independent, revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan is a peace loving, nonalined country loyal to the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the nonalined nations and will remain so. Afghanistan, in the broad international scene, stands for safeguarding the force of peace and detente, freedom and independence, democracy and development and for defending of the fortress of just struggle against the old and new colonialism, imperialism and Zionism, racism, apartheid [word indistinct] war-mongering led by bloodthirsty American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and the black reaction of the region. We want to realize and strengthen fraternal and friendly relations with our neighboring countries, Iran, Pakistan and all other Muslim countries. Adherence to the policy of nonalinement, positive and active neutrality, free judgment in international affairs and nonparticipation in military blocks has deep roots in heroic Afghanistan. Since Afghanistan is one of the founders of the nonalinement movement [words indistinct] is the loyal member of this movement. One of the main principles of the charter of the nonalinement movement is struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and [word indistinct]. Any one of the nonalined countries may choose any friend outside of the family of the nonalined nations and make use of the fraternal and selfless assistance of those friends in various economic, scientific, military and political areas. Free and independent Afghanistan, when it asked our long-time friend, the USSR, to help preserve our territorial integrity and national sovereignty against the regional reaction and international imperialism and to send limited military contingents to our country, an unjustified hullaballoo was launched by imperialist circles. Even more disgraceful than that was the fact that they proposed the so-called neutrality plan. As we pointed out, free and independent Afghanistan, from the very first stages of the creation of the nonalinement movement to this very day has had and still maintains unbreakable ties with the movement; it has kept and will continue to keep non-alliance as part of its active and positive policy. Hence, no further question remains for recognized faces like Britain, on the instructions of its major collaborator, U.S. imperialism, to put forward a so-called plan for the neutrality of Afghanistan.

When we say that that free and independent Afghanistan adheres to an active and positive policy of non-alliance and free judgment in international issues, this means that Afghanistan is entitled to choose friends from among the (?world) and to continue its struggles with the help of such friends against imperialism and reaction.

With the victory of the new stage of the glorious Sawr Revolution which led to the elimination of such puppets of U.S. imperialism as the savage Amin, an agent of CIA, the interests of imperialism were faced with danger, and the anti-imperialist path of the toiling people of free and independent Afghanistan found better expression. Hence, international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, is trying by various pretexts to embark on conspiracies against revolutionary Afghanistan so that, if it succeeds, it will confuse the positive and progressive position of Afghanistan in the international arena.

The DRA Council of Ministers, in a recent session, once again decisively emphasized the nonalinement of free and independent Afghanistan and its loyalty to this movement. We believe that revolutionary Afghanistan, with heroic honor and pride, will advance in this struggle and that victory belongs to the toiling masses of Afghanistan.

COMMENTARY CLAIMS NEUTRALITY WITHOUT WESTERN GUARANTEES

JN071831 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The European and imperialist states have announced that they support the United States on the question of the neutralization or nonalinement of Afghanistan. Since when have the leaders of the imperialist states cared about nonalinement? Was it not Nixon himself who said nonalinement is immoral? Is it not possible that this saying applies to U.S. imperialism's real attitude toward nonalinement?

The fact is, we do not believe in neutrality between right and wrong and progress and reaction. Nor do we consider neutrality permissible between the ferocious wolf and the timid goat.

Gentlemen, you must understand that Afghanistan has always been neutral in the real positive and effective sense of the word. All attempts to change Afghanistan's real neutrality will fail. For the sake of preserving this effective positive neutrality, we sought material and moral support, including limited military cooperation, from the Soviet Union. What the charlatan politicians want is not Afghanistan's neutrality but enslavement and colonialization.

We will never be slaves. We are a free, independent country. The funny thing is that U.S. imperialism wants to guarantee our neutrality. This is utter impudence. From the nonalinement point of view, we are neutral. We do not need the guarantee of imperialism.

PARTY 'ACTIVISTS' WARN PEOPLE OF NATIONS' ENEMIES

LD071733 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Party activists of the third party ward of Kabul yesterday distributed 5,000 propaganda leaflets in their wards put up a large number propaganda posters and revolutionary slogans and, via mobile loudspeakers, brought the attention of the noble citizens of Kabul to their patriotic responsibilities. In the leaflets and posters which they distributed and through making speeches, once again they exposed the treacherous acts and savage crimes of the agents and lackeys of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Israeli Zionism, Pakistan and the regional reaction in our beloved country and strongly denounced recent terrorist activities in Kabul, which took place with the collusion of the agents of imperialism and reaction.

The party activists requested that the noble people of Kabul preserve their political alertness, be aware of enemy plots and conspiracies and not to be deceived by the baseless and empty propaganda of the alien servants. They assured the honorable people of Kabul that the country's security forces, with the cooperation of the party and social organizations and the noble people, shall severely crush the enemies of the people's peace and tranquility and shall not give the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction the opportunity to repeat terrorism and murder in Kabul.

SEVEN LOOTERS, MURDERERS ARRESTED 6 MAR IN FARAH PROVINCE

LD071906 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Seven highway robbers, looters and murderers who committed grave crimes on the orders of the agents of imperialism and lackeys of reaction were arrested yesterday by the security forces with the cooperation of a number of patriotic people in Arabad village in Farah Province. These criminals, who were all armed and from whom a large amount of foreign currency was obtained, confessed to their crimes and killings in the presence of the governor of Farah and the noble people of that province.

One of the courageous compatriots of Darabad village, who greatly assisted the security forces in arresting these criminals, said: These reactionaries and bowl-lickers of imperialists carried out night raids on the homes of the honorable and hard-working people of Darabad village and committed looting and killings, and created grave (hardship) for the people of the locality.

REBEL LEADERS REPORTEDLY CAPTURED IN NANGARHAR

LD072356 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A number of centers for subversive activities belonging to the agents and mercenaries of the United States imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani militarism were discovered in Nangarhar Province. On the basis of reports, saboteurs of international imperialism which were operating against our revolutionary government were unveiled.

According to a report, (17) saboteurs and [word indistinct] agents of U.S. imperialism, who have embarked upon a series of subversive activities in Jalalabad about [figure indistinct] kilometers east of Kabul, were captured with undeniable documents by our brave and heroic armed forces with the cooperation of the toiling and (conscious) people of Jalalabad city, (the police) and members of party organization of Nangarhar Province.

Among these saboteurs the leaders of the rebels were also captured.

It is added in the report that a number of weapons, documents, such as membership cards, [words indistinct] American dollars, Pakistani rupees, German marks and hundreds of thousands of afghanis were found with these enemies of [words indistinct] and the Grand Sawr Revolution.

Likewise, a few days ago near the (Sana Khel) (tollgate) of Nangarhar Province, a number of terrorists and saboteurs who were paid through international imperialism, led by American imperialism, were captured carrying propaganda leaflets against our Grand Sawr Revolution and our revolutionary government with the population of our toiling and noble people of (Sana Khel) and were delivered to the security forces of that province.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS IRANIAN PRISONERS TO IRAN

LD081524 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Here is a statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, dated 8 March 1980:

In accordance with the 27 December 1979 policy statement of the DRA Government and based on the firm fraternal ties between Afghanistan and Iran, four Iranian prisoners who were imprisoned on the order of the oppressive Amin regime were released a while ago on the order of the DRA Government. After completing the administrative stages they were recently handed over the border to the Iranian side.

'RESISTANCE GROUPS' BEING FORMED TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

LD081738 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On the basis of the historical and national mission which has been delegated to the patriotic forces for the defense of the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution, independence and territorial integrity by Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in his valuable speeches, our courageous people are forming resistance groups every day in order to fight the enemies of the homeland. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports from Baghlan Province that, in accordance with this great mission, 200 workers of the Pol-e Khomri textile plant have formed resistance groups to support their revolutionary government, which is in the service of the peace and well-being of our much-suffered people, and crush the enemies of the nation's workers.

RESULTS OF TRADE TALKS WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

GF091210 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Unattributed commentary: "The Development of Afghan-Soviet Trade"]

[Excerpts] Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar recently led a delegation to the Soviet Union for trade talks. He has returned to the homeland. Our correspondent interviewed the Commerce Ministry's foreign trade director on this visit. The following is a summary of the interview.

Afghan-Soviet trade is based on the 1948 trade and defense agreement. Annual talks are held between the Afghan and Soviet sides to define the type and quantity of goods exchanged by the two countries. This was the purpose of the Afghan delegation's recent visit. After a series of talks on the 1980 trade agreement the following topics were discussed and documents were exchanged by the leaders of the two delegations:

1. The delegations determined the amount of a loan for consumer goods. The loan will be used to purchase 5 million rubles worth of sugar and petroleum products from the Soviet Union in 1980.

2. The Soviet Union will give Afghanistan 10 million rubles annually from 1980 to 1984 as a grant-in-aid, in accordance with the Afghan-Soviet agreement.

3. The Afghan and Soviet sides also discussed and fixed the prices of petroleum products and Afghan natural gas. Documents were exchanged by the two sides on this matter. Accordingly, the price of Afghan natural gas has increased by more than $100 million from last year. The Soviet Union will also export petroleum products to Afghanistan in accordance with the trade agreement.

During its stay in Moscow, the Afghan side discussed transit issues, [reciprocal] facilities in Afghan and Soviet ports and transportation matters. The two sides exchanged documents on the [word indistinct] of Afghan ports and the elimination of current transit problems. The Soviet side will assist in this field in accordance with the provisions of these documents.

The Commerce Ministry's foreign trade director said: The Afghan-Soviet trade agreement provides for the export [to the Soviet Union] of natural gas, cotton, wool, leather, astrakhan and various types of dried fruit, including a significant quantity of raisins, citrus fruit, and, for the first time, grapes and melons. Machinery, automobiles, spare parts, petroleum products, sugar, matches, [word indistinct], glass, iron and drugs will be imported from the Soviet Union. There will be a 60-70 percent general increase in the prices of goods exchanged in 1980 compared with 1979.

In conclusion, the Commerce Ministry's foreign trade director examined the future of Afghan-Soviet trade. He said: Afghanistan is a developing country facing numerous foreign trade problems. This is because it produces and exports raw agricultural and animal products and sustains great losses in view of the fact that it is a landlocked country. Afghanistan's trade with the Soviet Union is constantly progressing and expanding in view of their proximity. If we compare the volume of Afghan-Soviet trade in 1980 with that in 1979 we find there is a 235 percent increase. This is clear evidence that Afghan-Soviet trade is expanding.

USSR SUPPLIES SEEDS, FERTILIZERS FOR SPRING PLANTING

LD082235 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Our great fraternal country, the USSR, has given us 4,000 tons of improved wheat seeds, 1,000 tons of barley seeds, (?4,150) tons of superphosphate chemical fertilizers and 2,000 tons of improved cotton seeds for use in the spring planting. These goods are being imported through the ports of Hayratan and Torghondi.

A joint authoritative committee has been sent to Herat to supervize the delivery and transport of these items. Similarly, a joint committee has been sent to Balkh Province to supervize the delivery and transport and distribution of the following items which are being imported via Hayratan port into the country. They will also take immediate measures in consultation with the Balkh governor; the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, which previously assigned the portions to be distributed to the relevant provinces. These items consist of 3,000 tons of wheat, and 1,000 tons of improved barley seeds, 1,350 tons of superphosphate chemical fertilizers, improved [word indistinct], 108 varieties of cotton seeds and [words indistinct].

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform hereby informs the respected farmers of these beneficial measures and asks them to pay greater attention, with confidence and assurance, to their spring sowing in this new stage of the great Sawr Revolution. It also asks them to make greater use of agricultural experts in increasing the volume of their produce. They are also encouraged to make use of the advice available to them from the agricultural cooperative technical officials who are at their service in the country's villages.

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 MAR

GF091250 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Text] An eight-man delegation from the international union of jurists led by Dr (Ilkka Ronka), secretary general of Finnish jurists, has arrived in Kabul. The delegation will meet with party and nonparty figures in Afghanistan to acquaint itself with the country's important work in safeguarding human rights in the new phase of the April Revolution.

The delegaion includes jurists from Algeria, the GDR, France, Austria, India, Belgium and Palestine. The delegation met with Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian in his office at 1500 today and discussed issues of common interest.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC BANK MEETING IN SAUDI ARABIA

GF081811 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Text] A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan left for Saudi Arabia today to participate in the Fourth Annual Islamic Bank Conference. The delegation comprises the director of the treasury and a Finance Ministry adviser. The 3-day meeting will be held in Jiddah where the conferees will discuss the problems of the Islamic bank.

VEHICLES CARRYING ARMS FROM PAKISTAN CAPTURED 23 FEB

GF081803 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Text] A number of vehicles carrying various arms have been captured on their way to Afghanistan from Pakistan. The arms belonged to U.S. imperialism and its Chinese and Pakistani allies. The vehicles were spotted between Spin Buldak and Qandahar on 23 and 24 February by reconnaissance aircraft. Three vehicles were burned. However, security forces were able to capture two vehicles.

In an interview with the [word indistinct] commander of Qandahar Airport and one of the drivers of the captured vehicles given to a BAKHTAR correspondent, the driver, Bakht Mohammad, son of Sher Mohammad, a resident of (?Shamal), Qandahar Governorate, said he was driving his vehicle from the (Roghani) area in Pakistan toward Qandahar on 23 February. After they entered Afghan territory they were spotted by three Afghan aircraft. The vehicles were carrying approximately 60 persons who were equipped with U.S. and Chinese weapons. They began to fire at three aircraft and the aircraft returned fire. As a result of this exchange of fire a number of the gunmen fled into the hills where they were apprehended by Qandahar security forces.

The driver said he was paid 500 rupees by the Pakistani Government for his services.

Citing the [word indistinct] commander of Qandahar Airport, the BAKHTAR correspondent said: On 23 February, our aircraft spotted several camouflaged vehicles loaded with various types of U.S. and Chinese weapons near Spin Buldak. When the aircraft appeared the passengers of the vehicles opened fire with heavy weapons. The aircraft were forced to return fire and three vehicles were burned the security forces captured two vehicles loaded with incendiary grenades, pistols,automatic weapons and other U.S. and Chinese weapons. The gang's leader, one of Qandahar's wealthiest citizens, was among those captured. Some time ago he was involved in importing U.S. and Chinese arms from Pakistan and distributing them to criminal agents of imperialism and Pakistani reactionaries to kill, intimidate and destroy.

The [words indistinct] commander of Qandahar airport added: So far, security forces have succeeded in capturing a number of vehicles loaded with modern weapons sent by U.S. imperialists and their allies, the Chinese renegades, the Pakistani military and their (?reactionary) agents in Egypt and Israel, with the aim of killing children, women and the elderly.

PRISONERS RELEASED 8 MAR, CONDEMN U.S., PRC, PAKISTAN

LD082134 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In accordance with the 1 March announcement of the homeland's security authorities. Today again 173 persons accused of being involved inthe Kabul incidents of 21 and 22 February were released by the commission investigating the accused persons.

A source of the security authority said that the work of the commission investigating the accused persons of the 21-22 February conspiracy is going on speedily. The source added that those accused persons, whose pure Islamic sentiments were abused in the events of 21-22 February and have now realized themselves that they were the target of the espionage organs of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the ugly plots of the Pakistani military government, were released from detention. The report said that those persons who knowingly collaborated with the imperialist espionage organs and regional reaction and who embarked in accordance with their plans, on looting, plunder and theft will be tried by a revolutionary court under strict law and regulations.

A resolution, which was prepared by the prisoners themselves, was read by a person who spoke about the deeds of reactionary elements and was approved with applause. The text of the resolution is the following: Noble countrymen, we, the accused persons of the 21-22 February treacherous conspiracy, were the prey of the espionage organs of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvenism and the Pakistani reactionary militarist government, have now been released due to the instruction of our humanitarian leader, Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, instructions given to the responsible security authorities and to the commission appointed to investigate those persons accused in the February conspiracy. As honorable humans we now confess our mistakes and promise the responsible party authorities and our revolutionary government that we will fight until the end of life to crush and expose the enemies of the homeland, we have now realized that the true enemies of the people of Afghanistan are U.S. imperialism and the Chinese, Egyptian, Pakistani and Israeli reactionary circles who perfidiously try to subvert the normal and peaceful current of the lives of our people and instigate their mercenaries embark on the unforgivable crimes of looting, plundering, arson and the theft of public and private properties, murder and similar crimes against the heroic government and people of Afghanistan. Now it is the sacred duty of all honorable and conscious classes of people of this land to come together in a united fortress and a united front and fight against the enemies of the homeland and struggle to eliminate, expose and crush the enemies of the people and homeland shoulder to shoulder.

Down with the U.S. criminal imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and the Pakistani reactionary government.

Forward toward the defense and support of the Afghan revolutionary government.

Forward toward the elimination of all the homeland's enemies.

Later Report

LD091920 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] On the basis of the statement by the country's security forces issued on 1 March, 188 persons who were deceived by the sworn enemies of the people during the incidents of 21-22 February and who were under detention, have been released after investigations and in the presence of a number of foreign and local newsmen and cameramen.

A source of the country's security forces told the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY: The investigation committee is first trying with great patience and all-round scrutiny to see if those who were deceived by the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese and Pakistani servants can be separated from the principal seditionists. The 188 persons who were released today are among the former.

A source of the security forces said that the number of those accused of being involved in the incidents 21-22 February and who have been released after investigation has reached 632 and that investigations are continuing.

FOUR IRANIAN PRISONERS RELEASED, RETURNED TO IRAN

GF091650 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 9 Mar 80 GF

[Declaration issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] dated 8 March 1980]

[Text] On the basis of the policy of December 27, 1979, of the state and government of the DRA, and according to the inseparable bonds of brotherhood between Afghanistan and Iran, four Iranian nationals, who have been imprisoned by the despotic Amin regime sometime ago, have already been released on directives of the government of the DRA. Tnose released have lately been delivered the Iranian side of the border.

KARMAL CHAIRS PDPA CABINET MEETING 8 MARCH

GF091822 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Mar 80 GF

[Text] Babark Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council chairman and prime minister, presided over a cabinet meeting at the Revolutionary Council headquarters yesterday. The meeting began at 1630 and ended at 2030.

In accordance with a Finance Ministry proposal on centralizing [word indistinct] loan accounts and financial cooperation by foreign countries and international organizations, the cabinet decided to centralize all transactions and accounts related to loans and (?free) financial cooperation within the bank of Afghanistan.

In accordance with a Commerce Ministry proposal, the cabinet decided to purchase (?367) buses worth more than 9,000,000 rubles from the Soviet Union's (Asota) company.

In accordance with a proposal from the Public Works Ministry on the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of Kheyr Khaneh and (?Shahr Kohna) and other areas in need of potable water, the cabinet decided that the Finance Ministry [words indistinct] Kabul municipality within the framework of the ordinary budget and that Kabul municipality should be supplied with water trucks that are at the water authority.

In accordance with a proposal from the Agriculture and Land Reform Ministry, the cabinet decided that all ministries and competent organizations should participate in implementing the resolutions of the first agricultural conference that was held recently in Kabul.

In accordance with a request from the Ministry of Water and Power, the cabinet decided to purchase $2,250,000 worth of equipment from Czechoslovakia.

The cabinet also made the necessary decisions on proposals from the Ministries of Culture and Information, Education, and Mines and Industry.

Decisions Reached

LD092246 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the Council of Ministers held a meeting at the Revolutionary Council headquarters in (Arg) last night and considered proposals from government ministries and adopted necessary decisions, especially with regard to the Planning Ministry proposal which was submitted in accordance with previous instructions issued to this ministry concerning the revival of economic activities in damaged areas in the country and approved and authorized its implementation:

The foundations of scientific planning and the development of the national economy were obstructed due to the Amin band and the collusion of world imperialism and a series of anti-national collusions which, under the name of so-called progress, democracy, immunity and legality, in addition to mass killings and putting people in shackles and chains, burned homes and villages and plundered and looted the national wealth. The foul legacy of this has been nothing else but destruction, crimes, and the (?discontinuation) of economic activities. The Planning Ministry, while adhering to the principles of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, within the framework of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's short-term and long-term economic, social and cultural plans, took into consideration an aid project in order to revive economic activities in the damaged areas and places as follows:

1. Taking into consideration chronological and regional priorities, the diagnosis of such areas accurately and defining the [words indistinct] of the working hours.

2. Bearing in mind the economic characteristics of each region, the preparation of aid programs and the definition of the type of work which needs to be carried out in these areas. This task, in its turn, includes the following activities:

a. Building and repairing road and irrigation networks such as canals, subterranean canals and other irrigation facilities and providing potable water in those areas where it may be deemed necessary.
b. Repairing and building communication networks.
c. Reviving regional industries that have faced destruction.
d. Taking firm measures to assist the economic revival of these areas and paving the way for the employment of a number of people and giving adequate wages in cash and kind to these people.

3. Providing work equipment such as [word indistinct] and simple agricultural tools and if possible, providing farm animals in favorable conditions, providing aid such as showing seeds and chemical fertilizers in accordance with the conditions of each region; and providing easy and favorable credits to farmers, livestock breeders and entrepreneurs in small industries.

4. Building government shops for consumers in damaged areas and supplying, in favorable conditions, textiles, sugar, tea, kerosene, soap, matches and other public necessities.

5. Preparing a program for extending loans to families that have lost their homes in order to build new houses or repair their damaged houses, and adopting possible and necessary measures.

Similarly, in addition to measures for reactivating the urban ecormies which had previously been adopted by the ministries and departments, taking measures on housing and employment for a number of skilled workers who are either unemployed or who have come to towns in search of employment. Also, encouraging a program of housing by the private sector in addition to the goverrment housing program, and eliminating obstacles in this respect.

This program is a beneficial and a long-term program and will contain a project on the planning, research and definition of the organizations and their implementation.

The Council of Ministers, which met from 1630 until 2030 last night, on the proposal of the Finance Ministry with regard to centralizing the accounts of aid from foreign countries and loans, as well as free financial aid from international organizations, decided that all transactions and accounts pertaining to loans and free financial aid should be centralized within the framework of the Bank of Afghanistan, and that the existing personnel of the treasury department in the Finance Ministry who are engaged in these transactions should be introduced, together with the treasury's budget, to the Bank of Afghanistan and that the Finance and Planning Ministries and the Bank of Afghanistan should take action in this respect.

In accordance with a separate proposal by the Ministry of Commerce, the Council of Ministers approved the purchase of 367 trucks at the total cost of $9.05 million from the USSR. The trucks are needed by the Afghan-USSR Transit Company. It was decided that the monpoly tax, custom duty and [word indistinct] commission, should be taken from liquefied gas as before. [as heard] A new cooperation agreement between the Chamber of Commerce and industries of Afghanistan and the Chamber of Commerce and industries of the USSR was also approved.

For the residents of Kheyr Khaneh Mina and the old city who have no potable water, the Council of Ministers approved the proposal of the Ministry of Public Works regarding an extension of healthy drinking water to these areas, and instructed the Ministry of Finance to assist Kabul municipality with the expense of this work from their normal budget and to hand over the tankers of the water supply department to the Kabul municipality.

According to the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, it was decided that all related ministries and institutions shall firmly cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform in carrying out the contents of the decisions and endorsements which were reached during the first agricultural conference which was held in Kabul on 27 February. Instructions were issued for the available ploughs in central areas and the provinces to be distributed among the country's farmers with a reduction in their actual price and on a 3-year credit with a 10 percent advance payment.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Water and Power, the purchase of the necessary equipment for the Ministry of Water and Power at a price of $2,259 million, which will be financed from Czechoslovakia's credit was approved.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Training and Education, the purchase of immediately needed equipment for the educational radio and television was approved from those companies which have presented the lowest offers.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the purchase of 988 tons of paper--the immediate need of the government press--at the price of 625,000 from the USSR was approved. Instructions were given to the Bank of Afghanistan to give a credit of 50 million afghanis to the government press. The Council of Ministers also decided that the Bank of Afghanistan shall give over the building currently used by the Ministry of Information and Culture to the said ministry until a building is constructed for the Ministry of Information and Culture. The bank shall not ask for its rent and shall account the rent until the end of 21 March, 1980, as the bank's loss.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Transport instructions were given to sign a contract with the USSR on the technical survey and repairs of those vehicles which are made in the USSR.

According to a separate proposal by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the following items were approved:

1. The approval of the purchase of spare parts for use of the thermal power units of the Mazar-e Sharif fertilizer plant, which will cost $47,000 from the USSR. The payment shall be made from the normal budget of the plant.

2. The approval of a contract with the USSR for the [word indistinct] sample survey of the petrol and gas wells of the north and the subterranean and surface water at a cost of R88,700.

3. The approval of purchase from the USSR of 115 items of spare parts needed by the Jangalak factory at a price of $962,800.

A decision was made regarding the accounts and the management of the Qandahar fruit factory the main loan from Czechoslovakia which has been given by the Bank of Afghanistan and which is still left as a bank credit with the factory shall be considered as belonging to the Ministry of Finance and shall be added on to the company account as the company now belongs to the government.

FOREIGN REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN KABUL

AFP REPORT

BK071104 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 7 Mar 80 BK

[By Govindan Unny]

[Text] Kabul, March 7 (AFP)--Soviet MI-24 helicopter gunships resumed patrolling of the Kabul skies on Thursday [6 March morning as the capital woke up to clear weather for the first time since Sunday.

Kabul airport was closed to traffic for three days due to heavy snow and rains. The authorities relaxed tight curfew by one hour starting Wednesday as the city was calm on the surface and life appeared to have returned to normal. Gunfire has become less frequent and Russian light tanks and Afghan Army armoured cars still patrolled the streets and kept vigil at strategic junctions.

An expected second round of anti-Russian riots did not materialize on Thursday despite a call by the rebels through "night letters" to traders and shop-keepers to pull down shutters. Radio Kabul in a broadcast on Wednesday night indicated that the government was aware of the rebel call. It called on the public not to heed the demand and warned that those who did not cooperate would be punished. The man-in-the-street continued to nourish a strong anti-Russian sentiment despite the massive propaganda campaign unleashed by the Babrak Karmal regime.

Cadres of the Khalq ruling party roam the streets in vehicles with loud-speakers blaring out praise for the Soviet "friends" for their timely help against the "murderous attacks on the Muslim people of Afghanistan by agents of Pakistan, U.S. imperialists and Chinese chauvinists." But not much attention is paid to them and the shopping public is beginning to accept these as part of the routine.

The government has so far released about 200 persons, including 37 teenagers, out of more than 1,000 arrested during the bloody anti-Russian demonstrations of two weeks ago. The remaining ones would be tried and punished according to law.

Large-scale Russian troop movements in and out of Kabul continued as Soviet Antonov transport planes disgorged more equipment, supplies and soldiers at Kabul airport Thursday after a three-day break.

For the first time since the start of the Russian invasion of Dec. 27, Soviet, MIG jet fighters were seen using Kabul International Airport. MIG's have so far been using another airfield situated between Jalalabad and Kabul and sealed off to the public.

The presence of the Soviet Army was more evident on the roads and in the villages beyond Kabul and in the provinces. Concerning travel beyond Kabul especially towards the Pakistan border, only convoys of civilian traffic approved by the government are allowed, escorted by Afghan soldiers in armoured personnel carriers.

Peaceful, 'Under Control'

BK081055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 8 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 March (AFP)--The situation in Kabul is peaceful and well under control, travellers arriving here from the Afghan capital today said. There were no violent incidents yesterday--Muslim mass prayer day, travellers said. Afghan troops are, however, patrolling the streets, but in reduced numbers travellers said.

An Afghan housewife who came to meet her ailing relative here said that now she could go out in the market. "But there is tension, everyone is afraid that something will happen", the housewife who asked not to be named said.

The Soviet backed Babrak Karmal government has meanwhile intensified the propaganda campaign accusing Pakistan of making trouble. "The radio is blaring out propaganda against Pakistan as if Afghanistan is at war", a Belgian priest who has been staying in Kabul for four years said.

Diplomats' Families Leaving

BK081229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 8 March (AFP)--Most of the Western diplomats stationed in the Afghan capital have sent their families home in the wake of the bloody anti-Russian riots of two weeks ago, it was learned here today.

A diplomatic source said only a few of the wives and children now remained due to the non-availability of plane seats. Kabul airport has remained closed to traffice off and on for several days during the last frontnight due to snow and poor visibility. The source said it had become unsafe for the families of the diplomats to move around the city as they could be mistaken for Russians.

The embassies involved were West German, French, Dutch, Italian and Swiss. The Americans had already repatriated their families from Kabul following the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran in November and the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad later.

Reports of stray attacks on Russian civilians persisted here but they could not be confirmed. Russian families on their shopping rounds are always accompanied by an armed Russian escort in mufti.

Reports abroad that the anti-Russian feelings in Kabul had touched off a mass exodus of families of Soviet advisors back to Moscow could not be confirmed here.

Western sources said the French school in Kabul had already closed down and the French Government had given the teachers, numbering 37, the option either to return home or stay in Kabul. All of them have already sent their families back to France. Only a few of the teachers are expected to remain in the Afghan capital as chances of reopening of the schools are considered remote, according to the sources.

The families of the Indian consular staff in Jalalabad, on the route to the Pakistan border, were repatriated to Kabul earlier this week on the advice of the Indian Government.

Jalalabad town, where large-scale fighting between "mojahedin" (freedom-fighter) insurgents and Russian troops was reported last week, was said to be teeming with Russian soldiers and the situation was very tense.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN PROVINCES; SOVIET OFFENSIVE

Konarha Province Conflict

LD071239 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Government, Soviet Forces Have Gained Control of Konarha Province"]

[Excerpt] Konarha Province near Pakistan, one of the bastions of the Afghan resistance, fell to government and Soviet forces 4 March according to statements made by the Islamic movements' spokesmen that same day. The combined forces' offensive, backed by systematic aerial bombardment and involving extensive military means, began Friday and, according to refugees arriving in Pakistan, claimed thousands of civilians victims.

The air force reportedly maintained a constant bombardment while troop-transport helicopters dropped commandoes in the areas where the guerrillas were entrenched. One of their leaders said when he arrived in Pakistan that several districts--Samar, (Tangam), (Sheegal), (Pitch), Diwal Qol, and (Baadel) [names as received]--had been destroyed. The guerrillas apparently now only occupy a few pockets of resistance in the mountains, to which those inhabitants of Konarha's main valley who were not killed also fled, according to the rebel leaders. They also said that the Afghan and Soviet forces are using napalm and other chemical weapons during the fighting. They could also seize control of the (Barikot) garrison close to the Pakistani border which has been encircled by rebels for several months.

Now that the snow has begun to melt the Soviet armored units--almost 100 tanks were apparently involved in the offensive--are finding it easier to cut a passage through a rugged region which has formed the cradle of resistance to the revolution. The rebel leaders expect the offensive to spread to the Nangarhar Province, close to Konarha, where the guerrillas were previously well established, and to Paktia Province also in the eastern part of Afghanistan. The offensive is affecting about a dozen provinces.

Refugee Accounts of Napalm

LD071241 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Refugees Maintain Soviet Army Used Napalm and Poisonous Gas"]

[Excerpt] The first few hundred Afghan refugees fleeing the offensive launched by Soviet and government forces in Konarha Province arrived in Pakistan Wednesday 5 March. Several thousand families are expected in the next few days according to information from Peshawar. Among the fugitives were children who arrived alone after losing their parents in the exodus, people with bullet wounds and people bearing signs of burns. Representatives of the Islamic rebel organizations have accused the Soviets of following a scorched-earth policy by indiscriminately bombing villages and camps and by using napalm bombs and incendiary shells. Soviet soldiers dropped by helicopters on the roofs of houses in the Konarha valley cities and villages apparently killed all the inhabitants who did not manage to escape.

The rebellion seems to have been crushed in the province. After running out of ammunition the rebels apparently fought with stones before fleeing or being killed by a force estimated to consist of one division with air and armored support. "There is no longer a living soul in the valley aside from Soviet and Afghan soldiers," a guerrilla spokesman said. "The population, including women and children, has been wiped out or has fled into the mountains; our houses and villages have been completely destroyed." Some women apparently committed suicide by jumping into the river. Before the Soviet intervention the Konarha Valley contained around 150,000 inhabitants. Around 1,000 rebels were reported killed during the fighting.

Some Afghan refugees have accused the Red Army of using poisonous gases during their offensive. Some described planes dropping "metal cylinders which spread a gray-green-blue smoke after hitting the ground." The people affected by these products reportedly "went mad before being paralyzed and dying." On Wednesday the U.S. State Department spokesman expressed his "deep disquiet" at some of these reports which seem credible but which we have not yet been able to confirm. If they proved true the United States would regard this as "a scandalous and inhumane act." This affair has prompted "contacts" between Washington and "several allies." Washington has also expressed its concern to the Soviet Government.

AFP Reports on Refugees

OW072208 Paris AFP in English 2159 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Excerpts] Bajarur, Pakistan, March 7 (AFP)--Survivors from the attack against the rebel villages of Afghanistan's Konarha area were today still crossing the border near here and confirming that Soviet forces were using napalm and gas in mopping-up operations.

This correspondent saw a harrassed column of fugitives descend on foot from the snow-bound passes of the Durant line separating the two countries to join about 35,000 other Afghan refugees already here.

Pakistani officials on their part estimate that close to 80,000 Afghans marching at night and hiding during daytime in caves or ravines are attempting to flee their country. Tens of thousands of them were thought to be trying to move northward in the direction of the Pakistani valley of Chitral, on the other side of a pass from the Kunal Valley.

Refugees arriving here today were directed into a tent village already housing 4,000 persons. Yesterday, 136 families were taken in.

"The Red Army used several types of gas to conquer the villages of Shinkolak Valley," numbers of refugees told AFP. The area was reported entirely destroyed by a fierce fire started by a substance dropped from a plane and set alight by strafing.

Small groups of Afghan Pashtus carrying a few personal belongings have been moving across the mountains despite the presence only 15 km (about 10 miles) away of paratroopers perched on the ridges. Fighting, the fugitives said, has been continuing in the areas they crossed.

The camps here are chock-full. Were it not for the hospitality extended by the local population, sixteen people would have to live in tents meant for six, one official here said. And according to its only surgeon, the hospital here may soon run out of antibiotics.

Soviet Spring Offensive

TA081249 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] As reports from Washington say the Soviet Union has begun to airlift dependents of Soviet advisers and other personnel from Afghanistan, a leader of one of the main Afghan rebel groups has stated that the Soviet spring offensive has already been launched. He was speaking at a news conference in Delhi from where (Satish) Jacob reports:

[Begin recording] He claimed that Soviet made helicopter gunships were bombing villages almost daily in the northeast region close to the Pakistan-China border. The government offensive against the rebels, he said, was especially fierce in Konarha Province.

Further evidence of increased Soviet military activity comes from Western reporters in Kabul, who say a massive airlift and road operation to transport supplies for Soviet forces is under way. A steady stream of giant Russian transport planes has been landing at Kabul airport for the past 2 or 3 days. Reports quoted an eyewitness as saying that scores of Soviet soldiers had been carrying hundreds of wooden crates that were off-loaded from the planes. And foreign reporters, who traveled to Mazar-e Sharif close to the Russian border, reported seeing convoys of trucks laden with supplies and escorted by tanks and armored cars heading toward Kabul.

Radio Kabul last night issued an appeal to men over 21 to join the army. Observers in Delhi say the call is apparently designed to fill vacancies in the Afghan Army which has been seriously weakened by desertions. [end recording]

Rebel Group Communique

OW082030 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, March 8 (AFP)--Soviet troops in armored vehicles have been pursuing their offensive in eastern Afghanistan, reportedly crossing the Kunar River close to the Pakistani border, the rebel group Jamiat-e Eslami said today.

In a communique, Jamiat-e Eslami acknowledged that the Moslem resistance effort, while continuing in various sectors, was losing steam, quoting reports received in this Pakistani frontier post today as saying that Soviet forces crossed the Kunar, northeast of Kabul, yesterday.

The communique also mentioned recent clashes in the north of Afghanistan, which, though news is scarce, reportedly left about 100 Soviet soldiers dead.

According to one source, the Moslems took a Soviet paratrooper unit by surprise in Dashte Archin. This report, which could not be verified, added that the rebels also killed about 100 members of Afghanistan's "Khalq" communist party.

A large contingent of Soviet reinforcements backed up by long-range artillery fire from the Soviet side of the border reportedly converged on the Dashte Archin battleground, but the Moslem insurgents fled, the source said.

Guerrillas Mount Attack

OW092028 Hong Kong AFP in English 2022 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, March 9 (AFP)--Afghan Moslem guerrillas in the Konarha Valley have demonstrated their still unbroken resistance by mounting a three-sided attack on Soviet troops in the Asmar area, rebel groups said here today.

The Russians will probably have to fall back to the garrison at Asmar, the Jamiat-e Eslami organization said in a communique. Rebel organizations have admitted that the Soviet troops earlier drove off Moslem guerrillas trying to defend their villages in Konarha Province, but the communique said that guerrillas yesterday came down from their mountain refuge to attack Soviet troops at Dangan.

The resilience of the guerrilla forces after ten days of battle with well-armed Soviet troops appears to have given the rebel organizations based here some optimism.

The Jamiat-e Eslami group also said that 33 more Afghan regular army soldiers, quartered in the valley, have joined the rebel forces, bringing with them Kalashnikov rifles, other light weapons and ammunition.

The Hezb-e Eslami group meanwhile said that 25 soldiers and policemen in Paktia Province in eastern Afghanistan were surrounded and disarmed of four Soviet-made automatic pistols.

Meanwhile, Michael Barry, representing the Paris-based International Human Rights Federation, said after investigations here that napalm and gas warfare had been used against Afghan civilians and that some people had been killed for racial and political reasons.

The Islamic scholar at the University of Montreal gathered the testimony of Afghan refugees in several local languages. He said he would give the details of his findings to his organization.

Jamiat-e Eslami also confirmed that Soviet amphibious armored vehicles crossed the Kunar River, near the Pakistani border.

EXILED PARTY LEADER SPEAKS OUT ON SOVIET OCCUPATION

BK091619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Mar 80 BK

[Text] According to Voice of Germany, secretary general of Social Democrat Party of Afghanistan, (Mohammad Amin Wakman), living in exile in India, has told Western journalists that he is ready to hold talks with the Soviet Union or the Babrak Karmal government. He said that the purpose of the talks will be to end the Soviet seizure of Afghanistan.

Wakman also criticized Karmal's proposal that an international conference be convened to study the formation of a peace corps [last word rendered in English] to be installed on the Pakistan-Afghanistan (?borders).

The Afghan Social Democrat Party is not a member of the Islamic alliance.

Further Report

BK081154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 8 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 March (AFP)--An armed uprising and civil disobedience movement will be launched throughout Afghanistan if the Soviet troops do not withdraw immediately, an Afghan rebel leader said here today.

Mr. Mohammed Amin Wakman, secretary general of the Afghan Social Democrat Party told newsmen that the "real resistance" to the Soviets and pro-government Afghan troops would begin within a month as winter ends in the mountainous country.

Mr. Wakman (40) who fled his country two months ago and sought political refuge in India said that he was in touch with other six rebel groups operating from Pakistan to coordinate the uprising. "It will be a real resistance; we know our country better than the Russians know; if we go all out against them, we will win", Mr. Wakman said.

Mr Wakman said that his party, which has 12,000 listed members, "can create hell for the Russians".

"But we have to fight the Russians within the country and not from bases in Pakistan", Mr. Wakman said.

Mr. Wakman said that he was waiting for communication from the other six main rebel groups to form a government in exile. "We hope to discuss it very soon", Mr. Wakman said and added "The decision will be taken by the united front of the rebel forces."

Mr. Wakman claimed that his party has "at least 30,000" sympathizers within the country, including "several hundred army officers". He said that about 1,000 party members are right now being trained in rebel camps in Peshawar in Pakistan.

"Let the snow melt, then we will fan out and it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible for the Russians to fight us", Mr. Wakman said. Mr. Wakman said that within a month, his party would be able to pool all its resources and coordinate the uprising.

The Afghan Social Democrat Party, which was celebrating its fourteenth anniversary day today, had 28 members in the Afghan parliament during King Zahir Shah's regime.

In a declaration issued on behalf of the party, Mr. Wakman demanded unconditional Soviet withdrawal, freedom for political parties to function and holding of an election to elect a democratic government.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI ON EFFORTS TO LESSEN INTERNATIONAL TENSION

BK100348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has said that India's efforts are aimed at preventing an open war between the major powers. Addressing a public meeting near Ahmedabad airport before her departure for New Delhi after a whirlwind 1-day tour of Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mrs Gandhi said that India's efforts for defusing the situation are being appreciated by many countries. Even America is veering around to the view that India effort cannot be disregarded.

The prime minister made it clear that India is deeply concerned with the welfare of the Afghan people. We want friendly relations with the Afghan Government. The basic motivation of India, Mrs Gandhi said, was to have friendly relations with all countries, especially with neighbors like Pakistan, China and Nepal.

She said India also believes that if countries cannot live in a spirit of friendliness, differences between them should be kept to the minimum. This, she said, is necessary in the interest of the human race.

The prime minister called upon the people to be ready for hardships and sacrifice to safeguard the freedom of the country in view of the international situation. Mrs Gandhi returned to the capital last night.

AMBASSADOR TO KABUL HOME FOR CONSULTATIONS

BK071543 Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 7 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 7 March (AFP)--Indian ambassador to Kabul [Jaskaran] S. Teja flew to New Delhi today to have consultations with his government on the question of defusing the Afghan crisis. Mr Teja, who had consultations with Afghan Government leaders earlier this week, had postponed his trip by a day due to illness. The ambassador was one of the few non-communist diplomats who had been given the opportunity to meet with Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal in the last two weeks. He also met Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost to exchange views on India's continuing efforts to de-escalate tension through consultations with leaders of non-aligned as well as neighbouring countries.

Well-informed Indian sources said that the Soviet-backed Karmal government has given its full support to any Indian initiative within the non-aligned movement to find a solution to the worsening Afghan situation. According to these sources, the Afghan situation could become very complex and dangerous within the next two weeks in the face of mounting rebel activity in the provinces and the Karmal government's determination to maintain the massive Soviet military presence in the country and even increase it, if necessary.

India has also recognised the fact that a worsening crisis would not be to its benefit as it would certainly lead to re-arming of Pakistan on an unprecedented scale, a situation which India fears, due to the three border wars the two nations had fought since independence.

Western diplomatic sources, meanwhile, said Mr. Karmal was being forced into a dilemma. He is in the difficult position of either bringing about a solution with the backing of the Soviet Government within a short time or give way to a take-over by his deputy prime minister Asadollah Sarwari, considered a strong man who is trusted more by the Russians.

RAO NOTES EFFORTS TO SOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

BK100402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Mar 80 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has said India is continuing her efforts to defuse the Afghan crisis, which is almost at our doorstep. He was speaking to newsmen at the Heathrow Airport in London on his way to New York to preside over a meeting of the Group of 77.

Rao said India had very useful consultations with neighboring countries as well as other nations, and the process is continuing. He said many of them have urged India to pursue her initiative in trying to defuse the Afghan crisis.

Pakistan's Security Concerns

BK080344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Sathe has said that India is convinced that the Soviet Union has no interest in threatening Pakistan's security. But it can understand Pakistan's concern in this regard.

In an interview to a British newspaper in London, Mr Sathe said the real solution of the problem between India and Pakistan is a no-war pact. Mr Sathe pointed out that this offer has not been accepted by Pakistan as it feels that such a pact will be against her national interests.

PAKISTAN

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT HAQ IN DER SPIEGEL

LD081734 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The European proposal for neutralizing Afghanistan as a way out of the crisis is in the opinion of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq neither practicable nor realistic. Rather, Afghanistan should be given the status of a nonalined country and Muslim state. It is furthermore necessary for the pressure on the Soviet Union to continue. "At the moment in which the pressure ceases, Afghanistan will be lost," Zia said in an interview with DER SPIEGEL, the Hamburg news magazine.

Zia affirmed his proposal to provide a peace troop for the neighboring country and said that his country had so far not received any military support from abroad. Elsewhere in the interview he confirmed that Pakistan had during the more recent past received the biggest part of its equipment from China, France and the United States.

In the interview the general also referred to speculations in the West according to which Pakistan had plans to build its own atomic bomb. He said: "No, we are not interested in atomic bombs; we are not building any, and we are not going to build any. What interests me is nuclear technology. I have a perfect right to that and I will get it, whether openly or secretly. For only in that way can future energy demands be met."

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN REPORTS HAQ REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

BK071605 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 7 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 7 March (AFP)--Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq has said that he would endorse any initiative taken by the nonaligned countries to convene a summit meeting to defuse the Afghanistan crisis. The Pakistan president's stand was conveyed to Mr. George Ferandes, a member of Indian parliament and a former minister in the Janata government, when he met General Ziaul Haq in Islamabad.

Mr. Fernandes who returned hom today told newsmen that he found a change in General Ziaul Haq's approach to defuse the Afghan crisis. "General Zia is realistic now and he thinks that if India and other nonaligned countries take the initiative, an acceptable solution can be reached."

Mr. Fernandes refused to comment on whether he was de-briefed by the Indian Foreign Office, but informed sources in the External Affairs Ministry said "We have taken note of Mr. Fernandes' finding."

Mr. Fernandes said that General Ziaul Haq has realised "the futility of aligning his country with super powers," and attributes his finding to a comment that the Pakistan president made to him. "General Zia told me that he would never allow his country to become a springboard for the super powers and he feels that the best thing to do is to be nonaligned," Mr. Fernandes said. According to Mr. Fernandes, General Ziaul Haq categorically stated that Pakistan's commitment to the nonaligned movement was total.

Mr. Fernandes said that General Zia was however, critical of the "ineffectiveness of the non-aligned movement to solve the Afghan tangle and said, "General Zia told me that any initiative on the part of the nonaligned movement on the Afghan development will lift it (the movement) from the present status of a debating society to a forum to deal with concrete problems."

Mr. Fernandes said that President Ziaul Haq had placed certain proposals to India to "stop the arms race" and added, "Pakistan is willing to discuss with India any matter relating to her defense needs and the ratio on armed forces netween New Delhi and Islamabad."

HAQ ADDRESSES NEWSMEN ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

BK091705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Mar 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the basic objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is to maintain its nonalined status. He was talking to newsmen at Lahore airport this afternoon on his arrival there on a 2-day visit. He said: We want complete protection of security of the country within the framework of nonalinement.

Asked whether Pakistan has been in touch with the Soviet Union on the developments in Afghanistan, he said that Pakistan has kept its options open. He said Pakistan will hold talks with the United States while keeping their nonalined status intact and that they were having talks with the Soviet Union. Moreover, efforts are being made to normalize relations with India, he said. He said that Pakistan, in this context has also reviewed the situation in Afghanistan.

However, he said that Pakistan has no direct contact with Afghanistan since the Islamic foreign ministers conference decided to sever relations with that country.

Replying to a question about aid for Afghan refugees, the president said that foreign aid is flowing in and the situation is comparatively better than before. Pakistan has been spending 2 million rupees on Afghan refugees daily and has already spent 150 million rupees without any foreign aid, he said. He added that Pakistan so far has received 200 million rupees worth of aid from foreign countries, most of which is in the form of blankets, rugs, tents and other materials. He said: The world community is aware of the problem which has reduced our burden.

Answering apother question, he said he will visit China next month or in May but the date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

The president said the second national convention of the local bodies will be convened by the end of this month or after the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference [scheduled in Islamabad for 16 April]. He said experts, technocrats and [word indistinct] representatives will be invited to participate in the convention. The delegates of the convention will be composed mainly of the elected representatives of bar councils, trade and industrial institutions, medical councils and engineering associations with a view to upgrading their representation.

When asked to comment on the basic results achieved during the first national convention, the president said he is happy to know that the people are deeply interested in the country's domestic and foreign issues and they are keen to participate in the policy evolving process. He said this is his own thinking.

He said the people do not lack patriotism and sincere thoughts on country's domestic and international issues.

The president said that though the convention was attended by representatives at the district level, he still saw many able orators among them.

About the revival of the senate, he said there are certain legal points connected with this issue which the Law Ministry and some legal experts are studying. He said unless the matter's legal position is fully studied, it is hard to say anything about it.

About the question of participation of political leaders in the administration in light of his meetings with them, he said we are thinking about it.

PRESIDENT REITERATES AIM TO ACQUIRE NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

BK100845 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 10 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the government will continue the program of acquiring nuclear technology, and said that we would not rest until this objective was achieved. He was inaugurating the 23rd Convention of the Institute of Engineers in Lahore this morning.

He said that the acquisition of nuclear technology was the fundamental right of Pakistan, and without it the economic development of Pakistan was not possible. The president said that conventional energy resources were not sufficient to meet national requirements. Oil produced from domestic sources met scarcely 13 percent of the country's needs. He said that Pakistan had to depend upon other nations to meet its oil requirements, and that it would have to spend 12 billion rupees in foreign exchange for this purpose during the current year.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that therefore, the acquisition of nuclear technology was the ultimate aim, so that we can implement our developmental programs.